VISIT…

STEVE BAILEY & VICTOR WOOTEN

BASS EXTREMES

CD:

10. LIÇÃO 1: "A CHICK FROM..."
11. " 2: "BANGKOK BLUES"
12. " 3: "STAR THE MAN"
13. " 4: "VICTOR'S JAM"
14. " 5: "THUMB START MI HARLEY"
15. " 6: "EMERALD FOREST"
16. " 7: "MOONRIDGE"
17. " 8: "DONNA LEE"

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	Contents	CD Program Log
Introduction to Lesson Section	9	
Lesson Section		
A Chick From Corea	5	10
Bangkok Blues	9	11
Stan The Man	11	12
Victor's Jam	14	13
Thumb Start My Harley	16	14
Emerald Forest	18	15
Moonridge	20	16
Donna Lee	22	17
Song Transcriptions		
A Chick From Corea	24	1
Bangkok Blues	44	2
Stan The Man	53	3
Victor's Jam	76	4
Thumb Start My Harley	81	5
Emerald Forest	96	6
Moonridge	109	7
Donna Lee	116	8
Bass Tab Glossary	130	

About The Book

Steve Bailey and Victor Wooten have put together this incredible bass showcase. These recordings emphasize the tremendous, often unrealized, potential of the bass as both a lead and accompanying instrument. On the recording, Steve and Victor demonstrate how the bass can supply bass lines, piano and guitar type comping figures, lead solos and percussion, in styles ranging from Bebop to New Age to Heavy Metal - all without overdubs. Each piece highlights different aspects of their amazing techniques; like Steve's three finger technique and his awe inspiring command of harmonics and chord voicings; or Victor's incredible funk grooves, thumb and two handed tapping techniques. Because of their incredible ability to simultaneously play bass lines and chords it often sounds as if each part is actually played by two bass players. At the end of the song section of the recording, Steve and Victor walk you note-for-note through the licks and techniques that make up each tune, explaining and demonstrating everything at slow speeds. Victor is panned a little to the right and Steve a little to the left.

The book explains all of the techniques and licks used in each song. Both bass parts are fully transcribed in notation and tablature.

A Chick From Corea

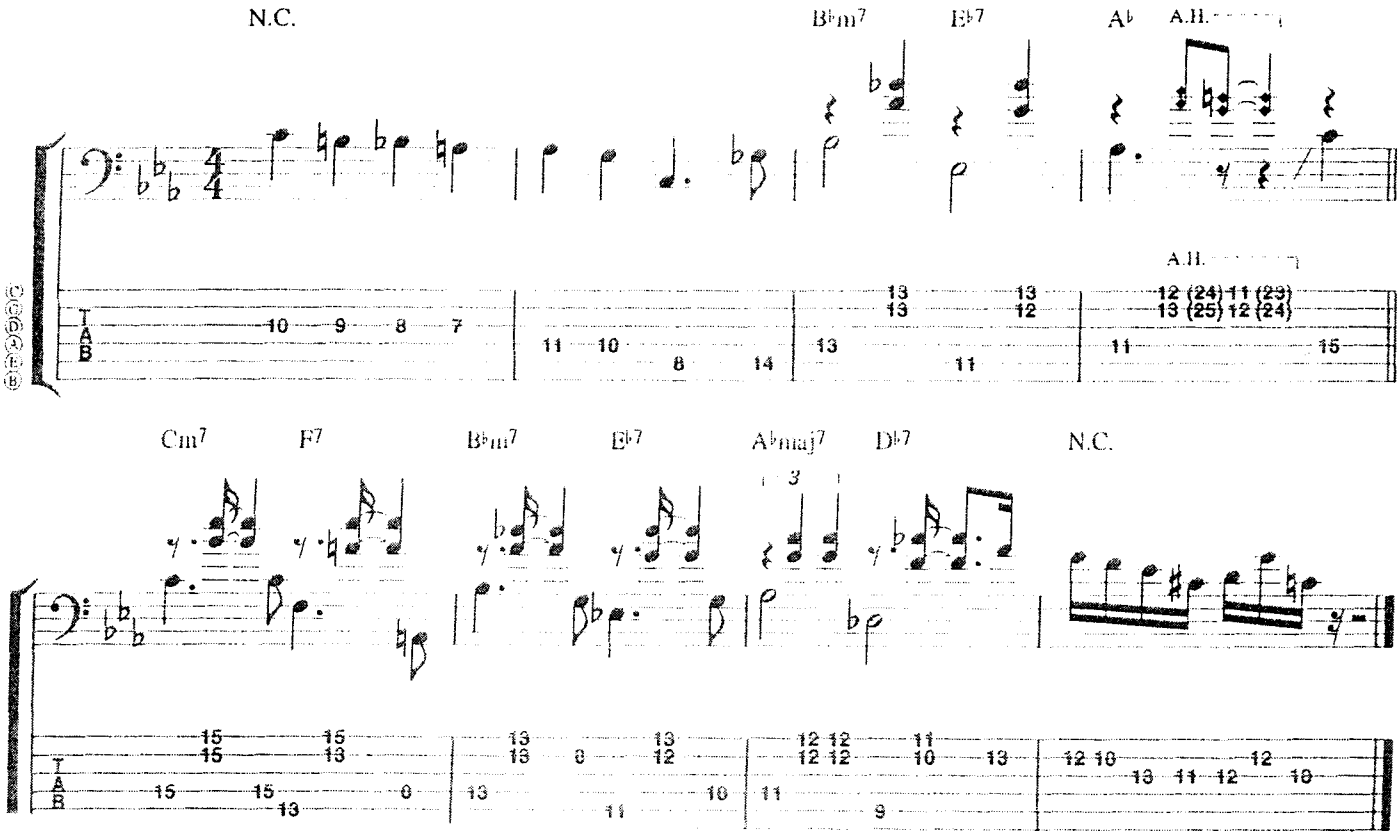
In this first piece, Victor is playing the tenor bass (A-D-G-C tuning) and Steve is playing a fretless 6 string (B-E-A-D-G-C tuning). While Victor takes the melody in the A section, Steve uses his thumb, index, ring and middle fingers to create a chordal accompaniment (see Example 1).

Even if you play a four-string bass you can still use this technique. Try the voicings in Example 2A. After you have them under control, try moving the entire ii-V-I cadence by whole-steps: Dm^7-G^7-C, Cm^7-F^7-$B^\flat$, $B^\flat m^7$-$E^{\flat 7}$-$A^\flat$, etc. When you can do this smoothly, try adding the artificial harmonics found in Example 3A. Playing the chord in harmonics will make the chord voicings stand out more clearly.

Victor's single line playing really shines on this tune. Try the "chicken pickin'" in Example 4 and the melody in Example 5. Start slowly and gradually increase the tempo, using a drum machine or metronome for reference. Since this is all played on a tenor bass, you might try taking this down an octave or even restringing a spare bass in tenor tuning. You can even take a spare 5-string and tune it E-A-D-G-C a la Steve Swallow!

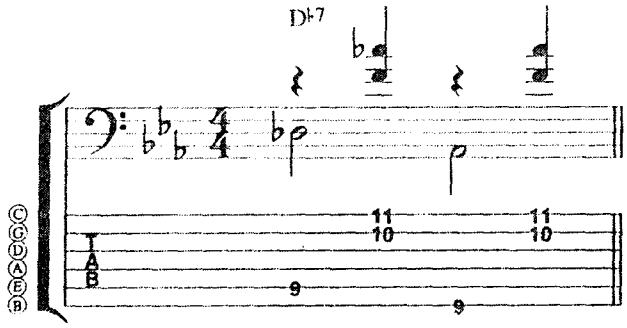
Example 1

In this song, Steve takes a supportive role playing chords and bass lines. The bass line to the A section is:



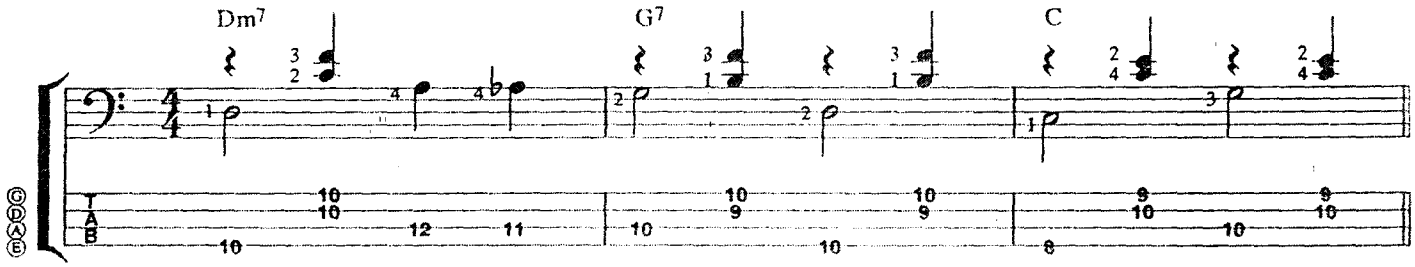
Example 2

Here, Steve demonstrates both styles of music – *Country & Western* – with a very guitaristic "boom chick" part. The root and 5th are played on the two low strings and the 7th and 3rd of the chord are played on the 3rd and 4th strings.



Example 2A shows how the same type of pattern can be applied to a 4-string bass.

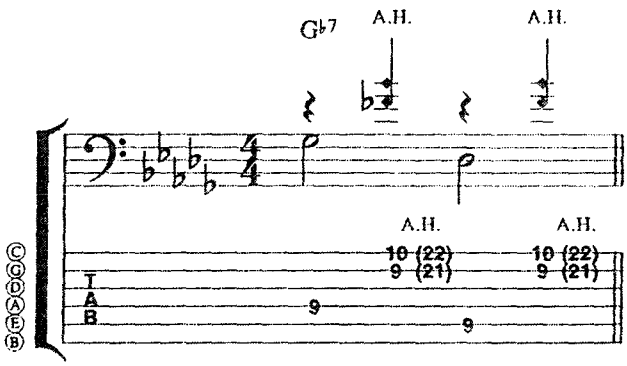
Example 2A



Example 3

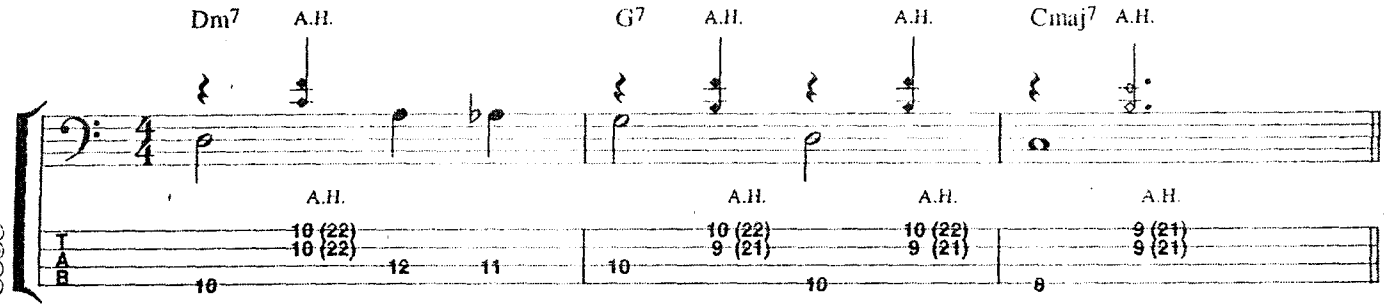
Harmonics can be added by touching the string one octave (12 frets) above the fretted note with the index finger and plucking the string with the ring finger, all while playing the alternating bass line.

Note: A detailed description of artificial harmonic technique is found in Steve's *Advanced Rock Bass,* available from CPP/Belwin.



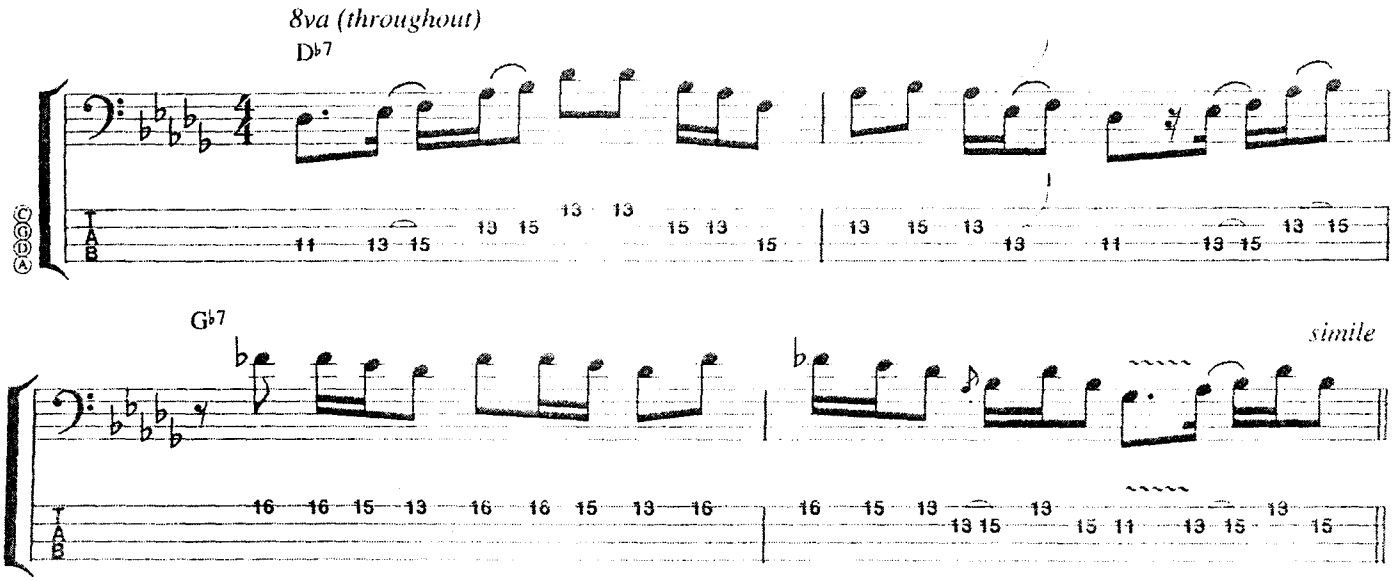
Example 3A

Here is a 4-string fingering for this harmonic technique.



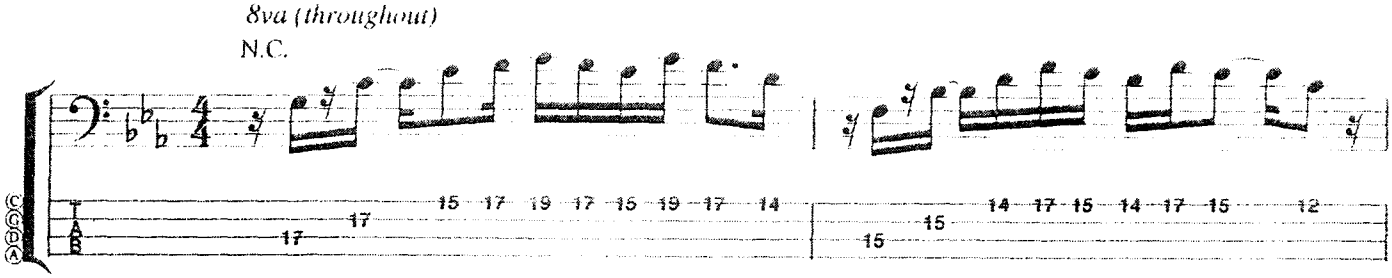
Example 4

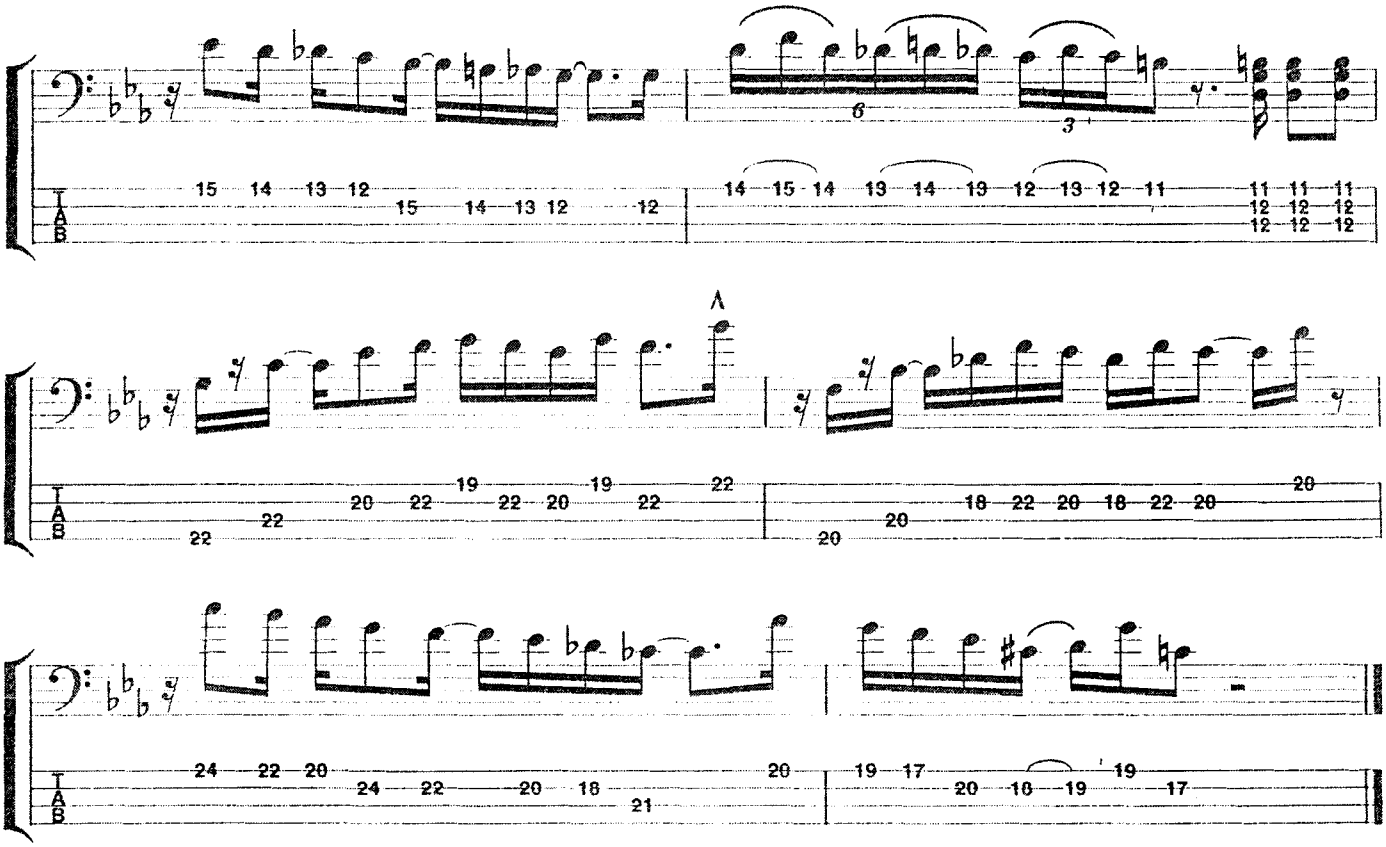
On this song, Victor played the tenor bass which is tuned: A-D-G-C (up a 4th from the regular four-string bass). He plucked the strings harder than usual to get that "chicken picking" guitar sound. To get this effect, hook your fingers under the strings and "snap" each note. You can also create this effect by simply picking harder, using conventional right hand technique:



Example 5

Here, Victor demonstrates, at a slow tempo, the melody from "A Chick From Corea."




6
3
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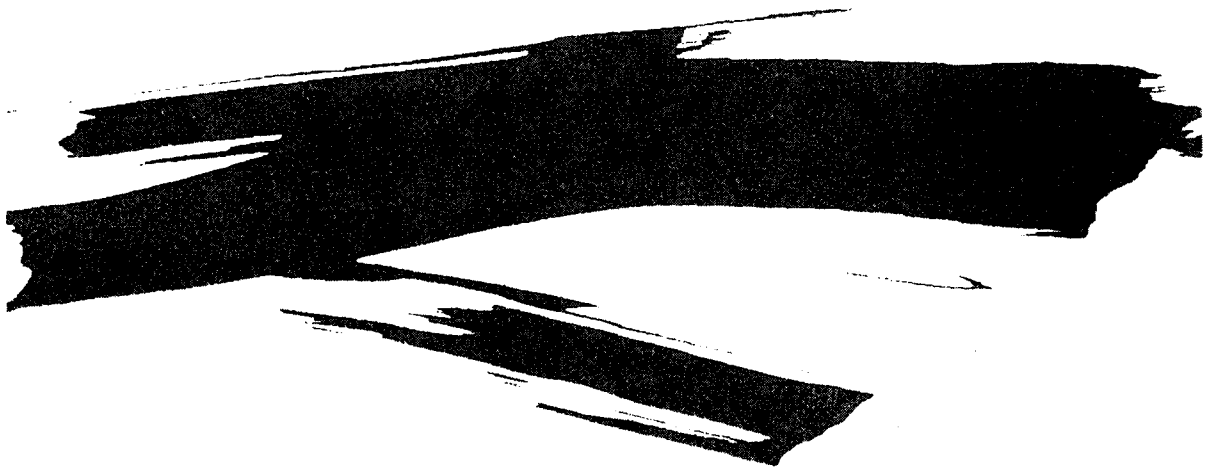


Bangkok Blues

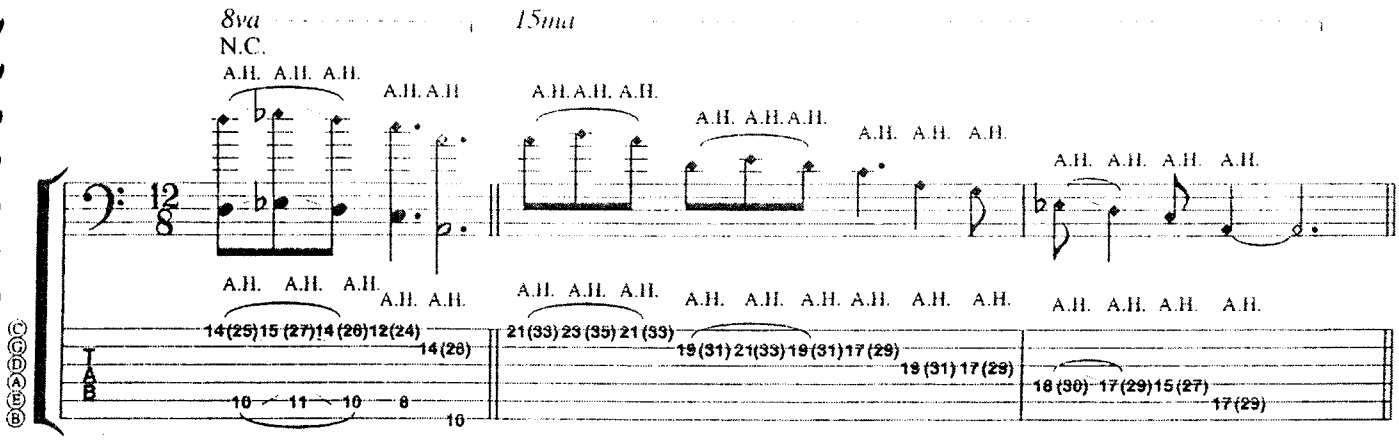
Bangkok Blues is a great example of how two different players can approach the same concept. This tune is primarily a feature for Steve, and it shows how he can use artificial harmonics in conjunction with fretted notes to create a three octave spread in the double-stopped melody (Example 6). In addition, pay attention to the "impossible" chord voicings in the B section. Steve is using the string bass concept of the "thumb position" to hold the F pedal point with his thumb. This allows a greater reach for chords and enables the bassist to add upper extensions (9ths and 13ths) to the chord voicings.

Victor produces widely spread voicings by using a two-handed tapping technique (Example 7). You can get your bearings on this technique by taking something as simple as a C scale and playing it with two hands (Example 7A). Just remember to anchor the right hand thumb on the top of the neck when you're tapping. This gives you more power and a better articulation.

Example 6

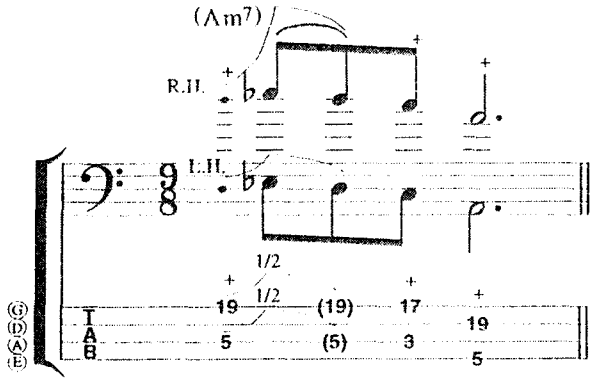
In this song the melody is played in "double octaves." For example: D is played in octaves with the lower note on the E string and the upper note on the C string; then Steve uses his right hand index and ring fingers to play the harmonic 12 frets above the upper D.

And the same with the melody:



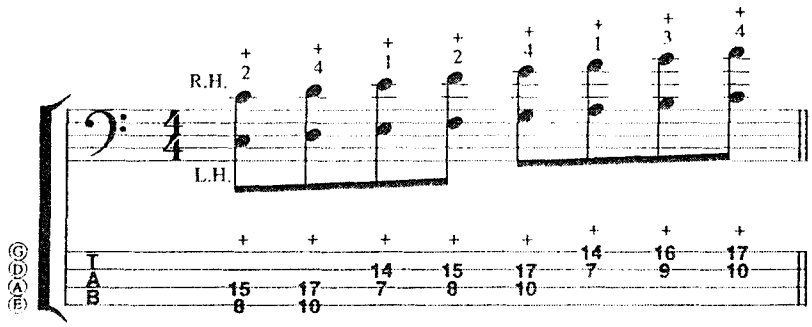
Example 7

Victor uses a two-hand tapping technique to achieve the same two octave spread as in Example 1. He taps the lower D on the A string (5th fret) with his left hand and with his right hand he taps the high D on the G string (19 fret). Victor adds vibrato to the long tones to give them a more vocal quality.



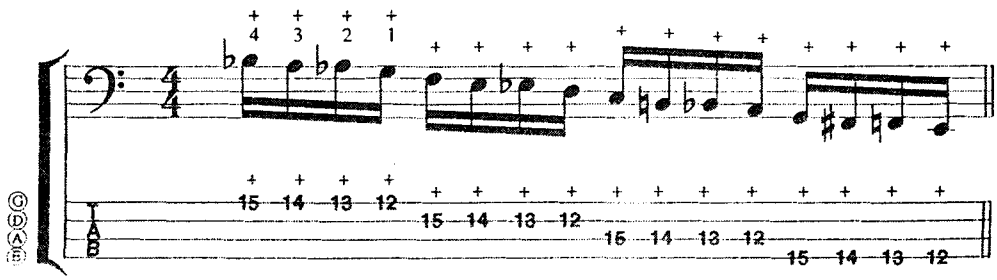
The two-handed technique that Victor is using utilizes both hands, each tapping the same notes, octaves apart. Try this with the following C scale. (Example 7A). Note that the right and left hand fingerings are identical.

Example 7A



To help get a better right-hand attack, anchor the right-hand thumb on the top of the neck. This next exercise is played right-hand only.

Example 7B



Stan the Man

ictor is back on tenor bass as he and Steve pay tribute to legendary bassist Stanley Clarke. The melody is upported by a strong modally-based chord progression. This is a Clarke trademark, as are the open string hords Steve solos over.

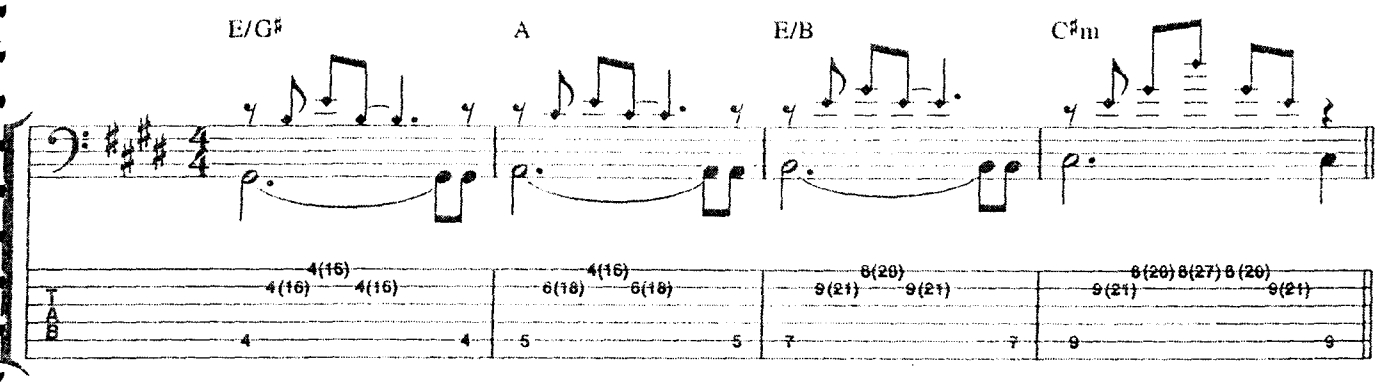
xample 8 shows how Steve uses artificial harmonics in conjunction with fretted notes to outline the chords (E/G♯, , E/B, & C♯m). Check out the recording to hear him do this, while really locking in and grooving with Greg issonette.

teve demonstrates his three finger technique for high speed runs in Example 9. You could call it "3 x 3" because plays 3 notes per string with 3 right-hand fingers (i m a). He explains both of these concepts in full in his book: *ock Bass.*

ictor uses a radically different approach for his high speed work. Using his thumb like a guitar pick he "double umbs" using down and up strokes of the thumb, and then adds an index finger "pop" to play incredibly fast iplets (see Example 10A). After you've got the basic technique down, try 3 notes (10B) and then 3 notes per ring (10C).

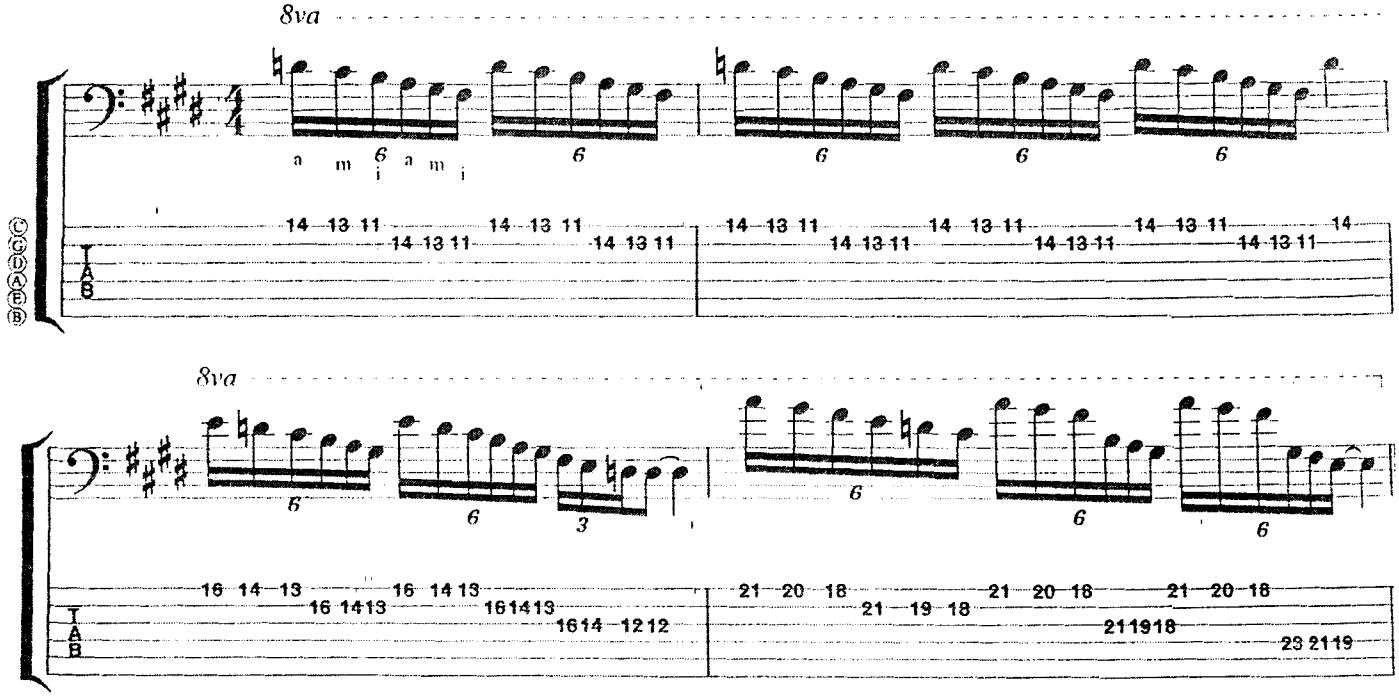
Example 8

ere, Steve combines a bass line with chords voiced above. Steve plays the chord tones arpeggio style, in armonics.



Example 9

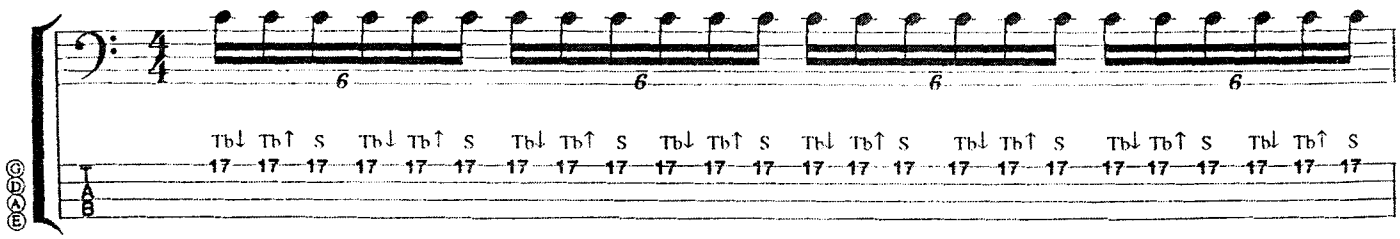
Steve has an interesting technique for producing the fast triplet passages found in the solo section of this song; this technique involves a three finger right hand technique. Usually the fingering is "a m i" with all three notes played on one string.



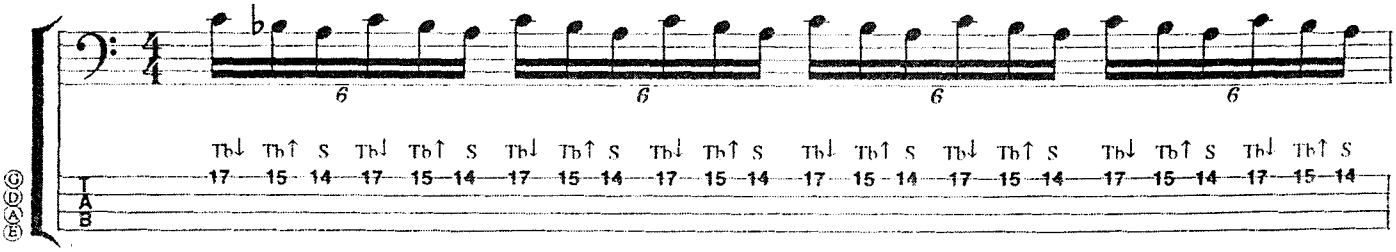
Example 10

Having been very influenced by Stanley Clarke, Victor sought ways to emulate his speed and technique. He found that by using his fingers alone he was unable to play triplet passages as fast as Stanley and so developed an interesting technique involving the right hand thumb and index finger. He uses a down-up stroke of the thumb followed by the index finger to produce the three separate attacks.

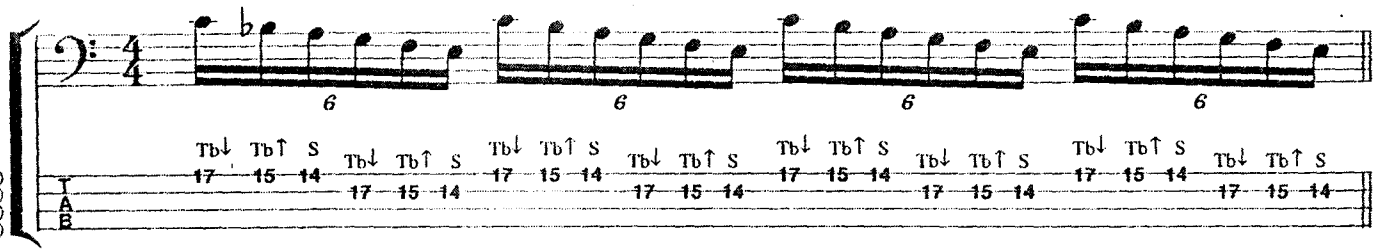
Example 10A (one note triplet exercise):



Example 10B (three notes):



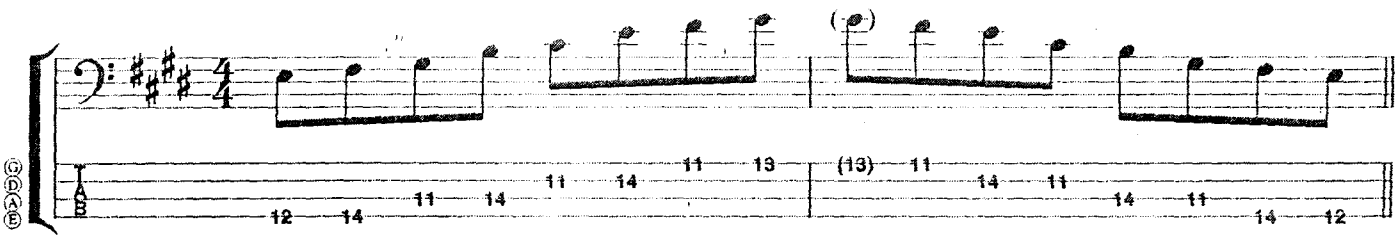
Example 10C (six notes):



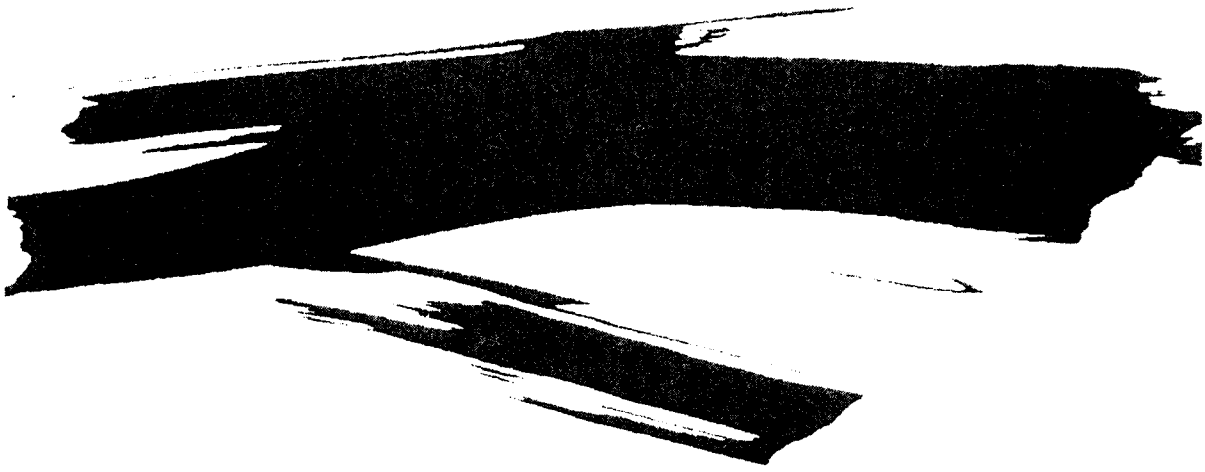
Example 11

In order to further emulate the Stanley Clarke sound, Victor uses a tenor bass (tuned: A-D-G-C) with a lot of high end and a very sharp attack.

On this song, Victor uses mainly the E major pentatonic scale (shown here fingered for a standard four-string bass):



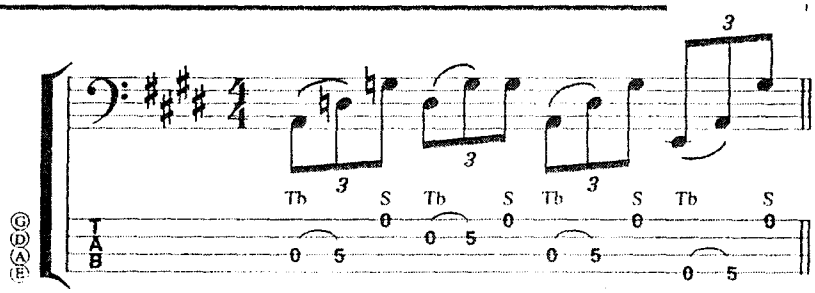
You can hear from the example on the recording, that the scale works well for all of the chords.



Victor's Jam

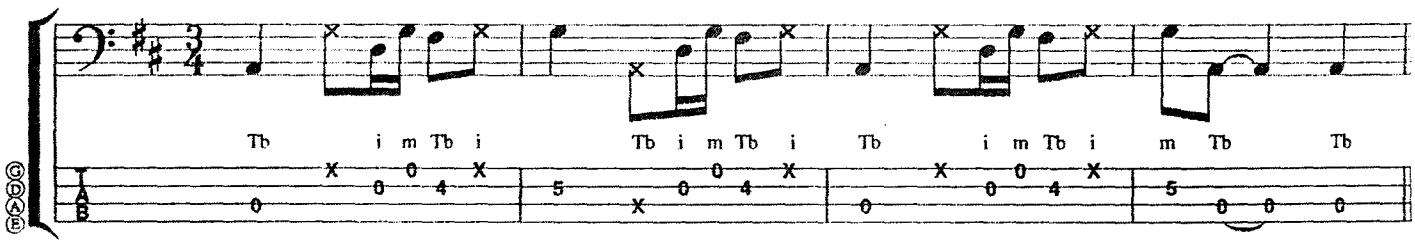
Victor's Jam showcases Victor's jaw-dropping slap technique. If you've been fortunate enough to see him live or on video, you've probably noticed how little movement he requires to create a flurry of notes. This is due to his use of both hands together. You can get your feet wet with the "open hammer pluck" technique shown in Example 12. Then, add more notes by using index and middle finger pops. This is done in one rolling motion with the right hand and creates a "flam," like a drummer plays (Example 13). After you get this down try Example 14 and then the entire solo. Just remember to start slowly, use a metronome to stay steady, and be very patient.

Example 12: The Open Hammer Pluck



Example 13

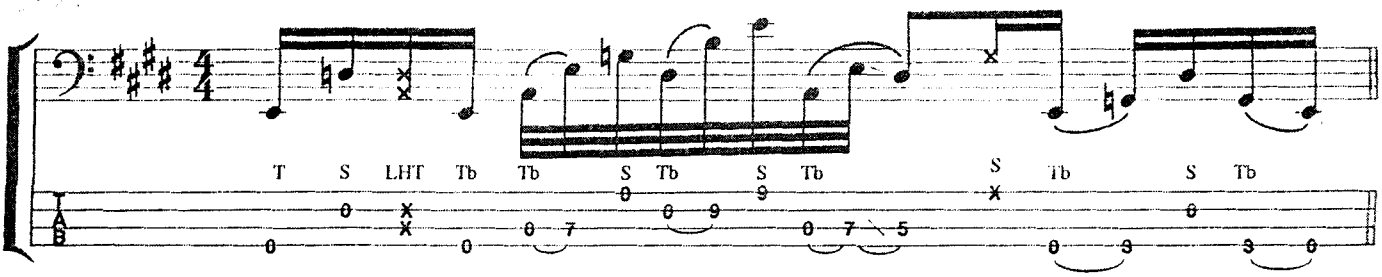
Most bass players will use a down stroke of the thumb, followed by an upward pluck with the index finger. If you combine the thumb with an upward pluck of both the index and middle finger you can get a very fast triplet, which, when muted, gives an effect similar to a drummers flam.



You can also apply notes to this technique and produce fast scale and arpeggio techniques. It's easier than it sounds, so experiment with the technique and have some fun; just make sure you groove with the drummer!

Example 14

Here is an example of the main bass riff upon which this tune is built. Note the use of the open string "hammer pluck" technique.



Thumb Start My Harley

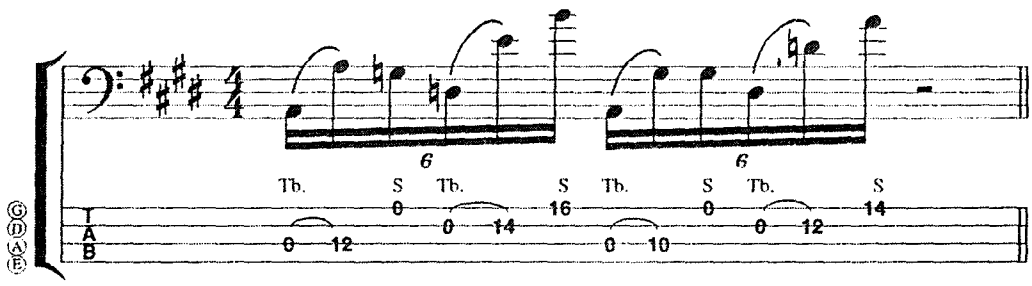
This tune continues to showcase Victor's funk prowess. Example 15 shows a more advanced "open hamme pluck" pattern that relies on rapid string crossing for its impact. It really sounds a lot harder than it is, so give it shot. When you can play the sextuplets smoothly try the basic groove pattern found in Example 15A.

Steve gets to really cut loose on the opening cadenza! He's using a combination of delay, distortion, compressio and reverb to create his sound. The fretless really becomes one huge whammy bar. In this case, the sound reall helps to give the notes more impact. So break out your effects and go to town.

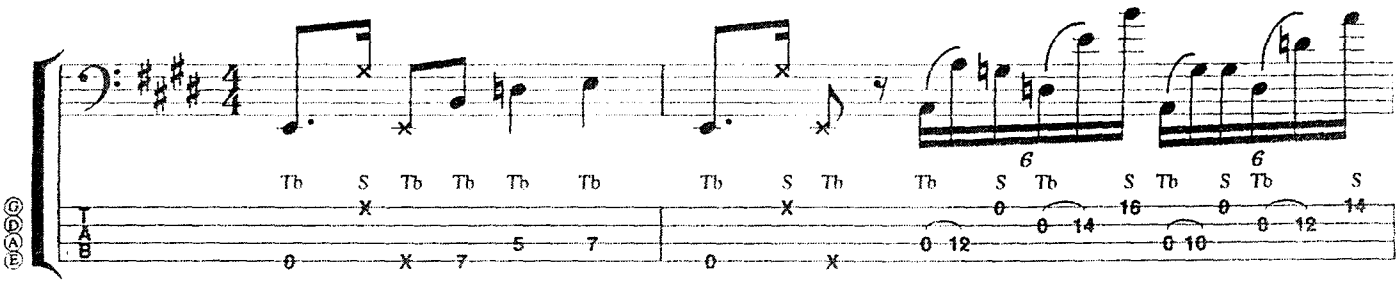
Example 15

Here is yet another example of Victor's spectacular triplet technique. As you can see, once you have a comman of these basic techniques, they can be applied in many different ways to many styles and playing situations.

This example utilizes the "open hammer pluck" technique (see Example 12). Here, Victor begins by playing a open A, followed by a "hammer" at the octave on that string (A, 12th fret). Then "pluck" the open G with th right hand index finger; this produces the first triplet. The second half of this lick uses the same techniques. Pla the open D, then "hammer" the E at the 14th fret on the same string. Now "pluck" a high B on the G string (16t fret). Now slide the lick down a whole step (use the same open strings).

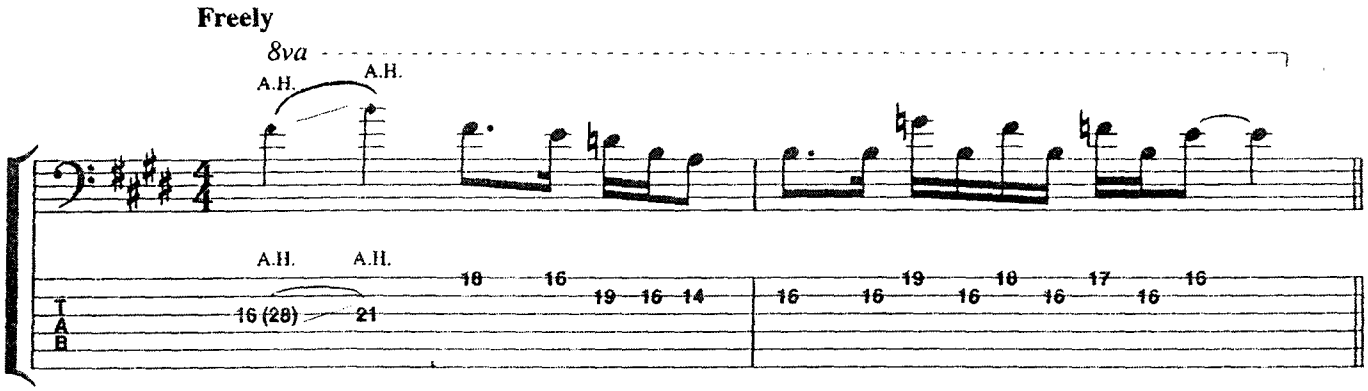


Example 15A



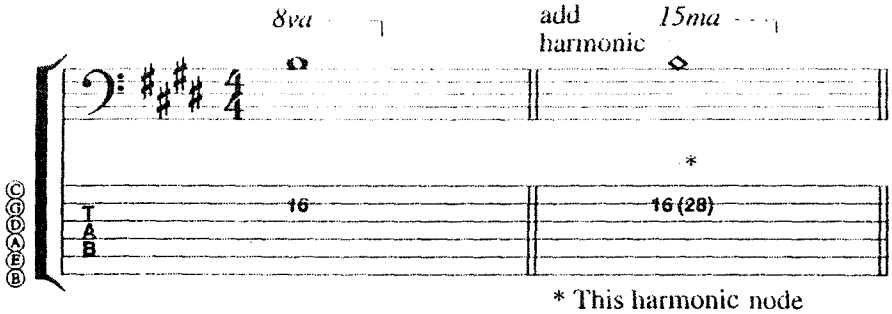
Example 16

In this song, Steve essentially plays a "lead guitar" part, using a *Korg A1* for distortion. Using the stereo outs on the unit, he then blended his dry (no effect) and wet sounds (with effects) in the mix. Along with distortion, Steve is also using an aural exciter (to add presence), compression and delay.



Example 17

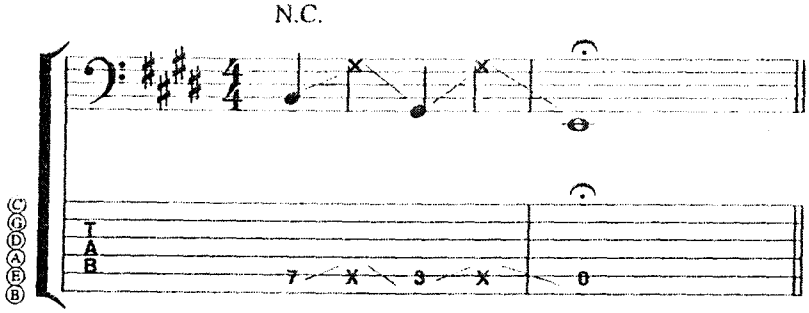
Both artificial and natural harmonics are used to get the really high notes, further giving the impression of a lead guitar, rather than a bass.



* This harmonic node divides the string in half.

Example 18

The sound of a Harley revving up is produced by sliding up the fingerboard on the fretless bass.



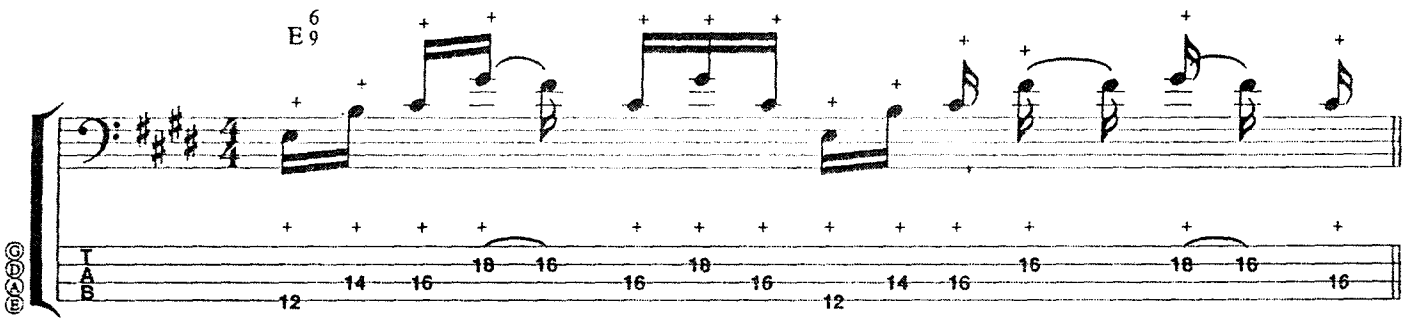
Emerald Forest

Emerald Forest showcases Victor's two-handed accompaniment and Steve's fluid fretless work. By playing two notes with each hand, Victor creates a rolling bed of 6th chords for Steve to solo over (Example 19). Using the ii-V-I cadence from Example 2, you can create the same kind of rolling effect (Example 19A). Like the previous pattern, try moving it around in whole steps.

Steve uses a different approach to this same effect in Example 20. He creates a rolling arpeggio with artificial harmonics and moves to the upper node 17 frets above the fretted note. This produces a note one octave and a fifth above the fundamental and adds upper extensions to the chord voicings (see *Advanced Rock Bass*).

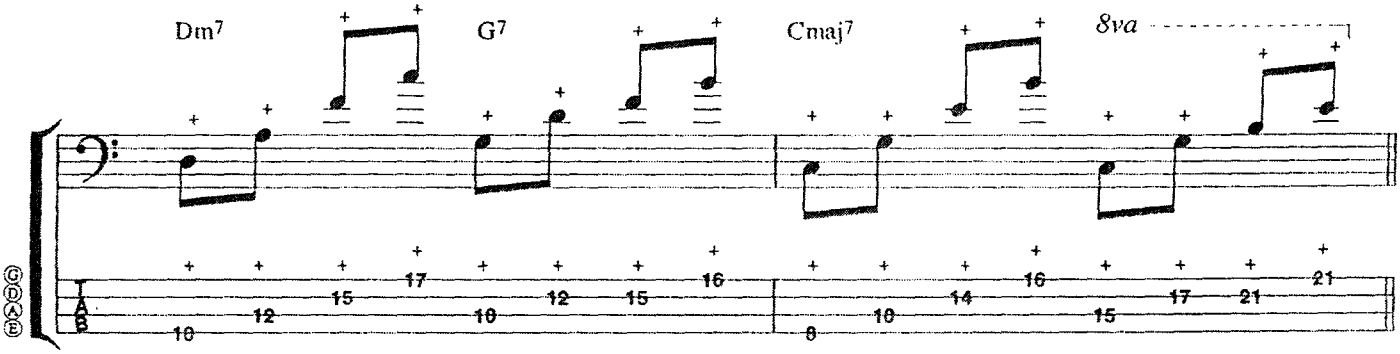
Example 19

On this song, Victor lays down a two-handed tapping ostinato bass part providing a pad, over which Steve can play the melody and improvise. The first half of the ostinato pattern is derived from an E major pentatonic scale beginning on low E on the E string. The pattern then repeats, up a fourth from A on the A string. In the following examples the notes played by the left hand are stems down and the notes played by the right hand are stems up.



Example 19A: (not on recording)

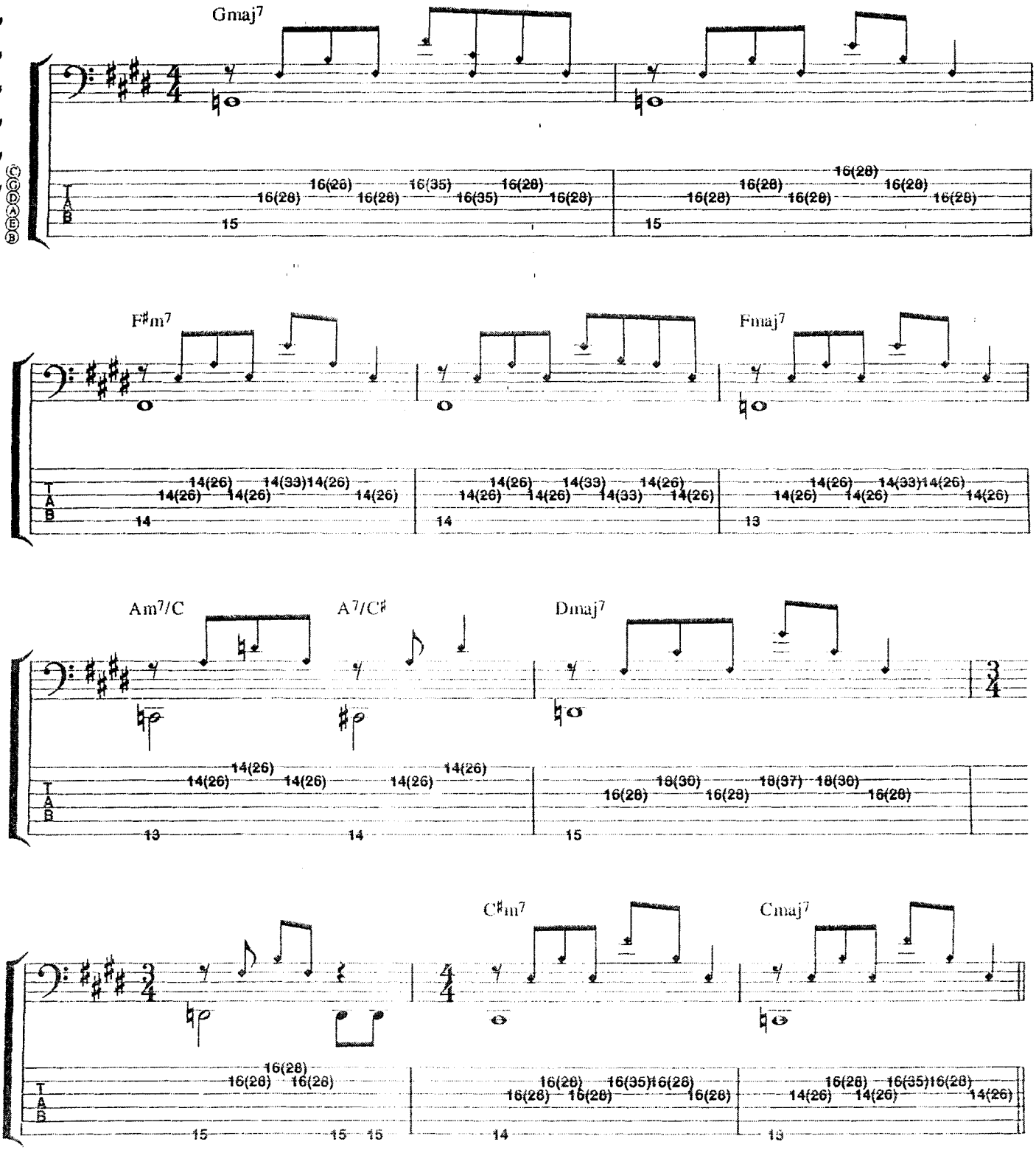
A ii-V-I cadence using two-handed tapping technique.



Example 20

Here, Steve sounds like two people playing at once. He plays a bass line while simultaneously playing an arpeggio-style accompaniment part in harmonics.

Top voice: A.H., *15ma (throughout)*
Bottom voice: *8va (throughout)*

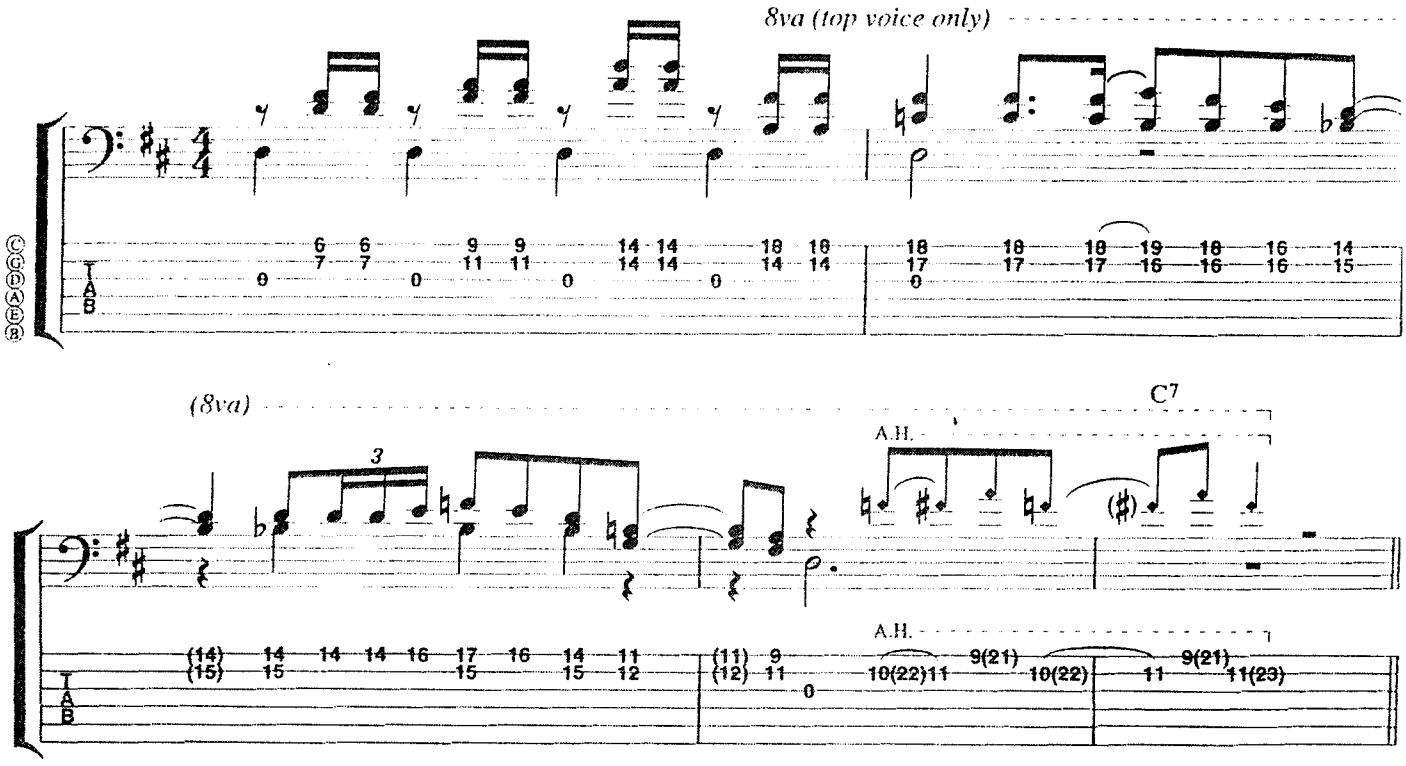


Moonridge

This is Steve's solo piece. In it, he relies on an open D drone string to serve as a pedal for the moving voices i the chords (Example 21). Note Steve's signature use of artificial harmonics. In Example 22, you can see hov these are used to produce an $Em^{6/9}$ chord by moving to the 17th fret node. Example 23 shows the harmonic available on the open E string. Steve explores the whole concept of harmonics in *Advanced Rock Bass.*

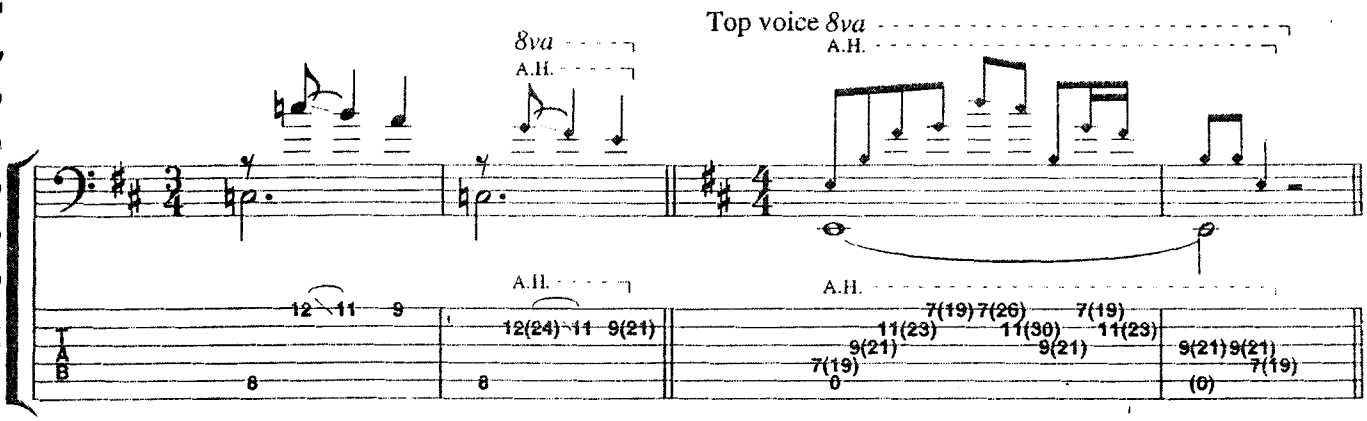
Example 21

This solo piece by Steve is a great right hand study. The melody is played on the G and C strings while the oper D pedal tone is played "In the cracks."



xample 22

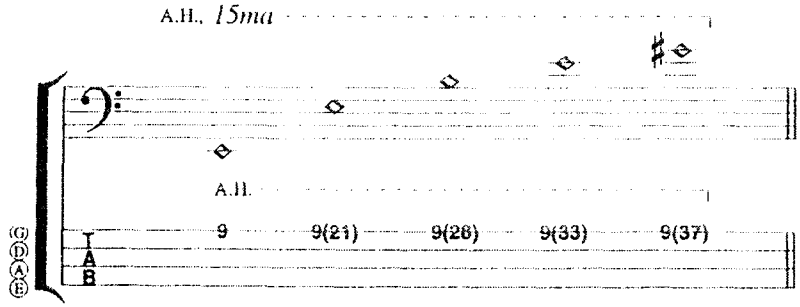
is piece also serves as an excellent example of harmonic technique. You will notice that Steve ascends through e arpeggio using harmonics at the octave (12 frets higher than the fretted notes), he then descends through the peggio, up a fifth, by sliding his right hand further along the neck and playing the harmonics a fifth higher (19 ets above the fretted notes.



xample 23

this example, Steve demonstrates the "E" harmonic series of artificial harmonics on the G string. Beginning with on the 9th fret, he then plays the octave E at the 21st fret, then the 5th (B) at the 28th fret, followed by the next E t the 33rd fret and G♯ at the 37 fret. Obviously, you don't really have 37 frets on your instrument. Instead you ust imagine these fret positions and locate the notes by ear. Once you find the "spot", memorize it's location. ou will be surprised by how, with a little practice, you can find these "off the neck" harmonics very quickly; Steve alls this "muscle memory." Experiment, there are many other harmonics available.

ote: Harmonics follow the overtone series, which means that the same harmonics are available for all notes.



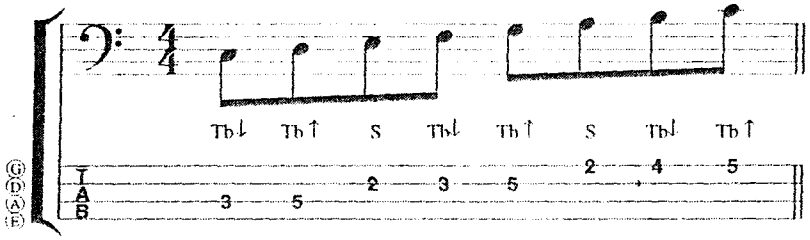
Donna Lee

This is the showpiece of this entire collection. Victor takes every concept that he has used to play funk vocabulc and uses them in the context of linear bebop lines. He uses his "double thumbing" technique (see Example 13) play scaler lines (Example 14) and the head (Example 25). Although this seems mind-boggling, there is a patte to it. When playing an eighth note scale passage he uses down/up strokes of the thumb. Triplets are playe thumb down – thumb up – pop. Finally arpeggios are played: thumb – hammer – index – middle. All of the techniques are demonstrated in Example 25A.

In addition to some incredible soloing, Steve does some great comping on this track (Example26). Note how uses artificial harmonics throughout to make the chord voicings more interesting and clear.

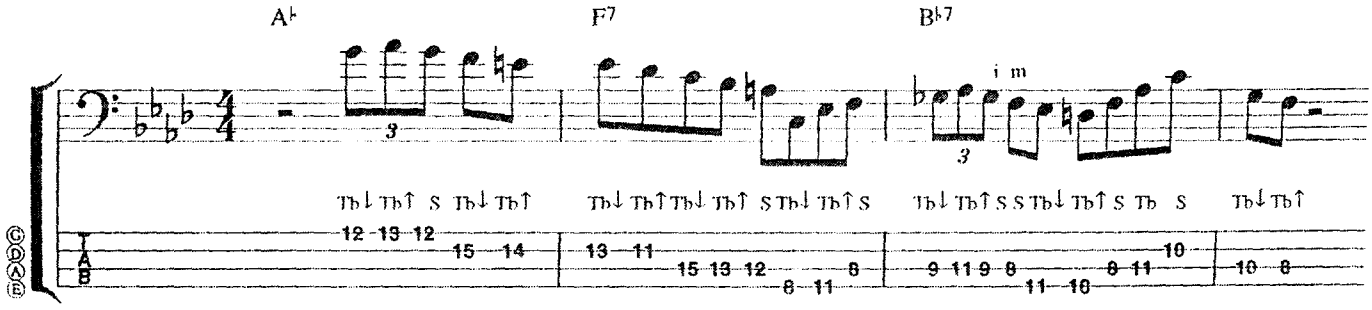
Example 24

In order to play *Donna Lee* with the incredible speed and driving feel with which he does, Victor uses a down-stroke with the thumb combined with an index finger pluck (see Example 13). To gain command of this techniq practice the following C major scale using the indicated right hand fingerings.



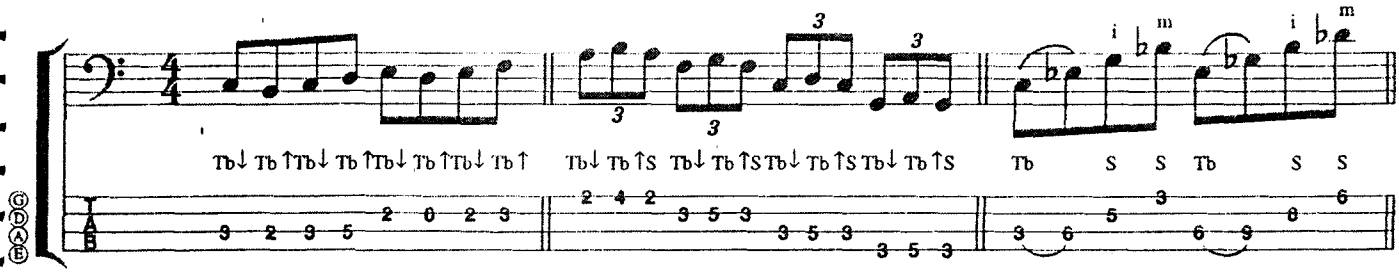
Example 25

Here is the first section of *Donna Lee* with complete right hand fingerings.



Here are the three basic techniques that Victor uses when playing the head to *Donna Lee*.

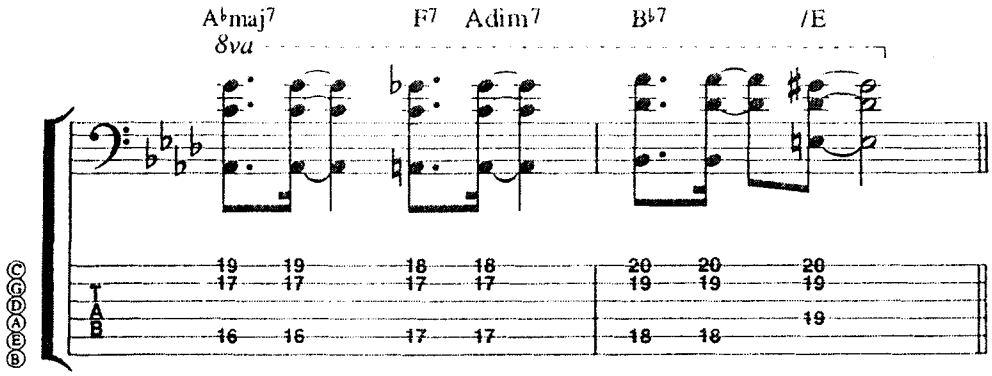
Example 25A



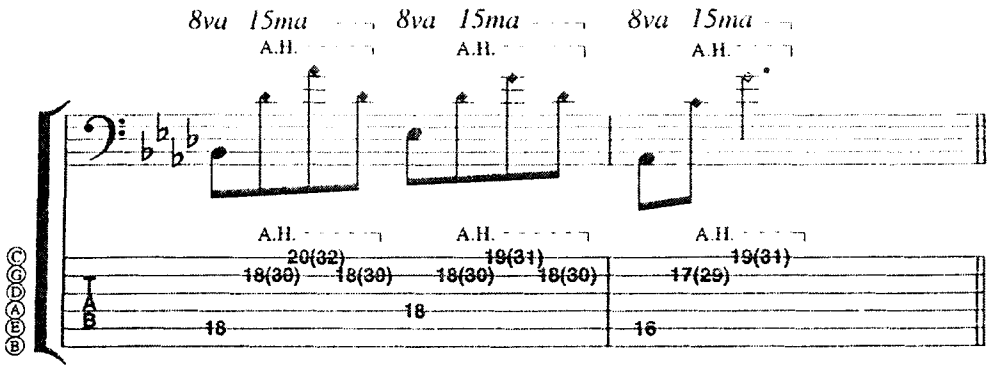
Example 26

While Victor plays the head, Steve comps the chord changes using voicings and comping patterns very similar to what a guitar player would use.

Chord Voicings:



With Harmonics Added:



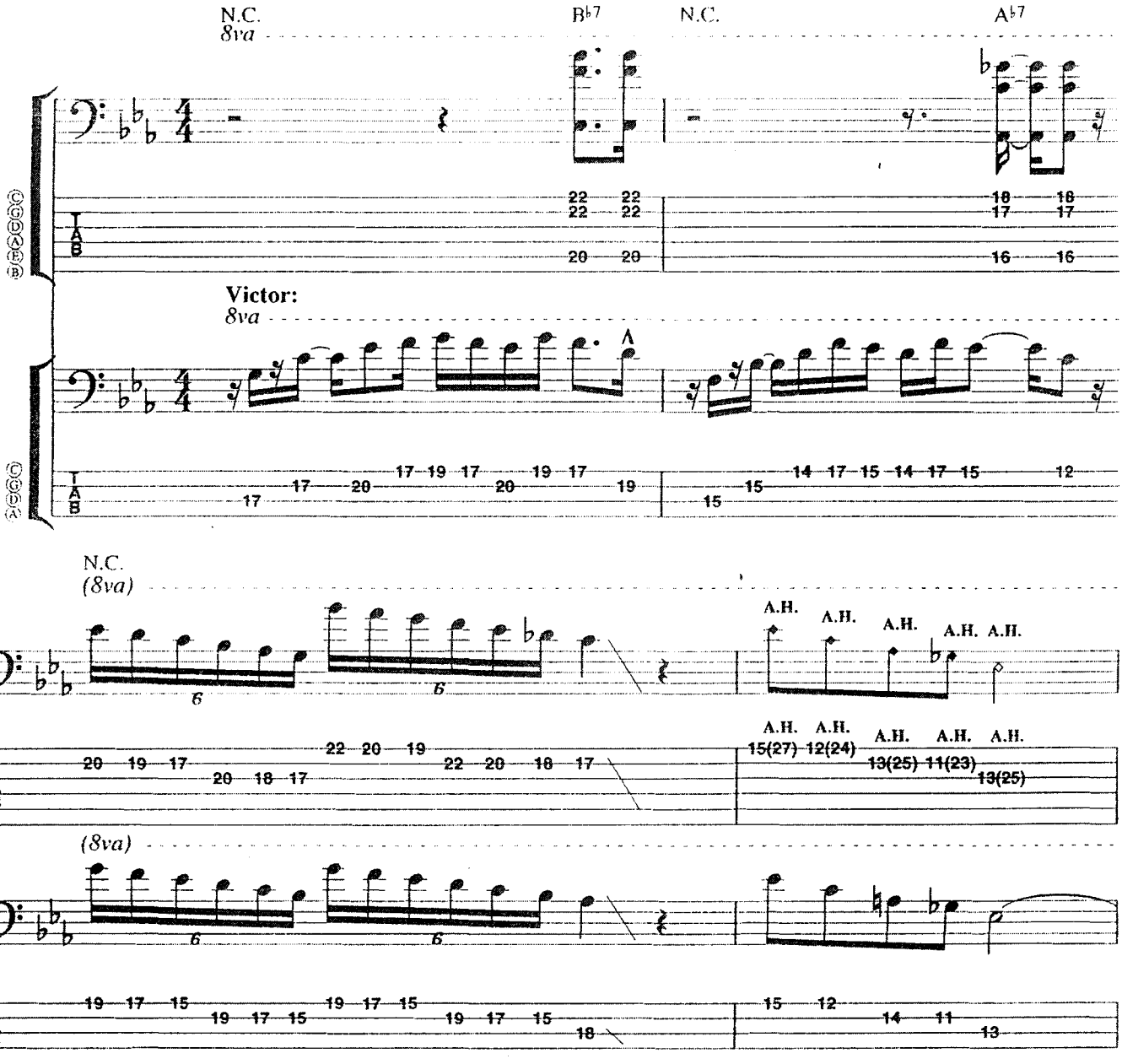
A Chick From Corea

by Steve Baily and Victor Wooten

Moderate ♩ = 120

Intro:

Steve:



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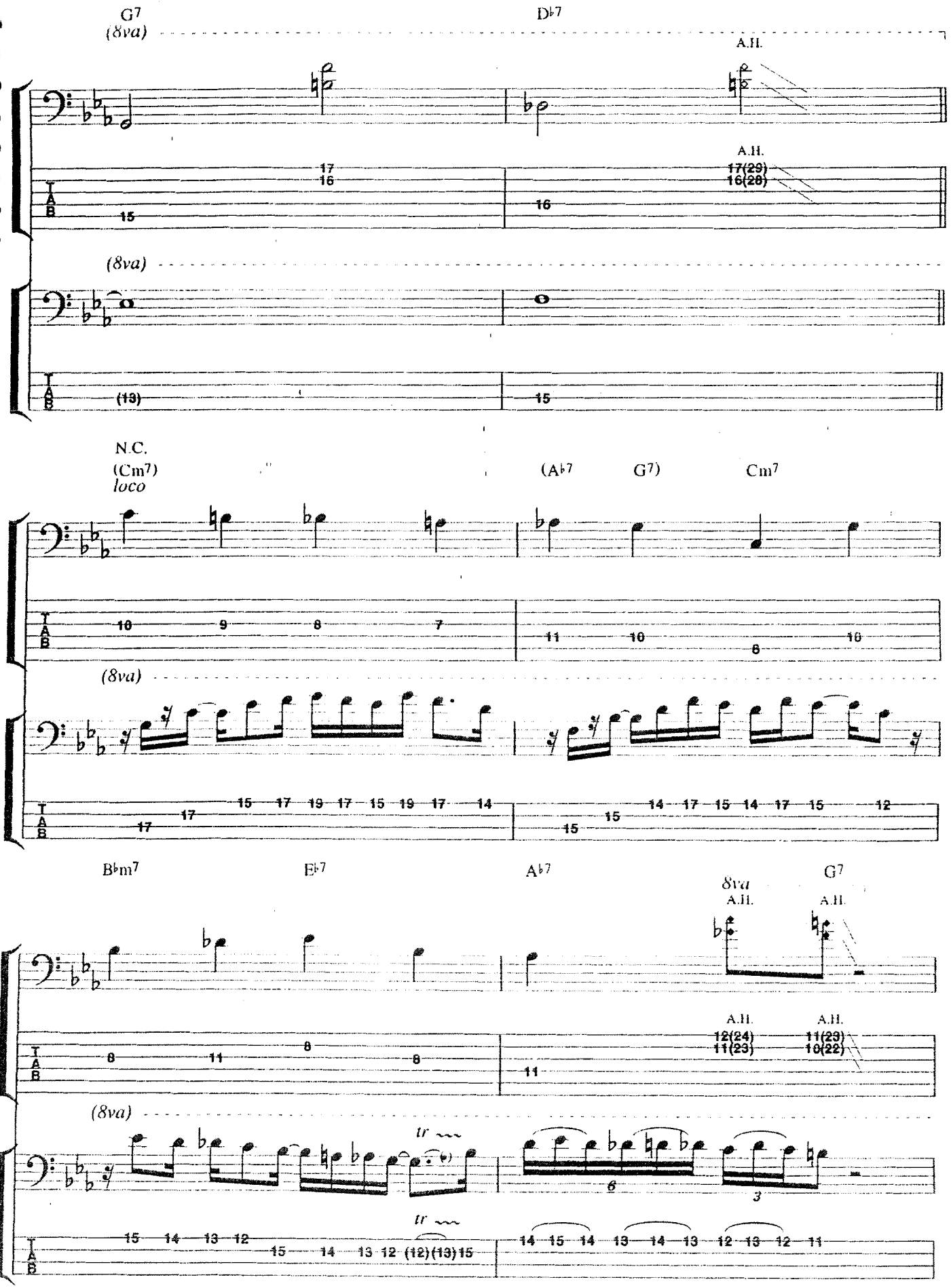
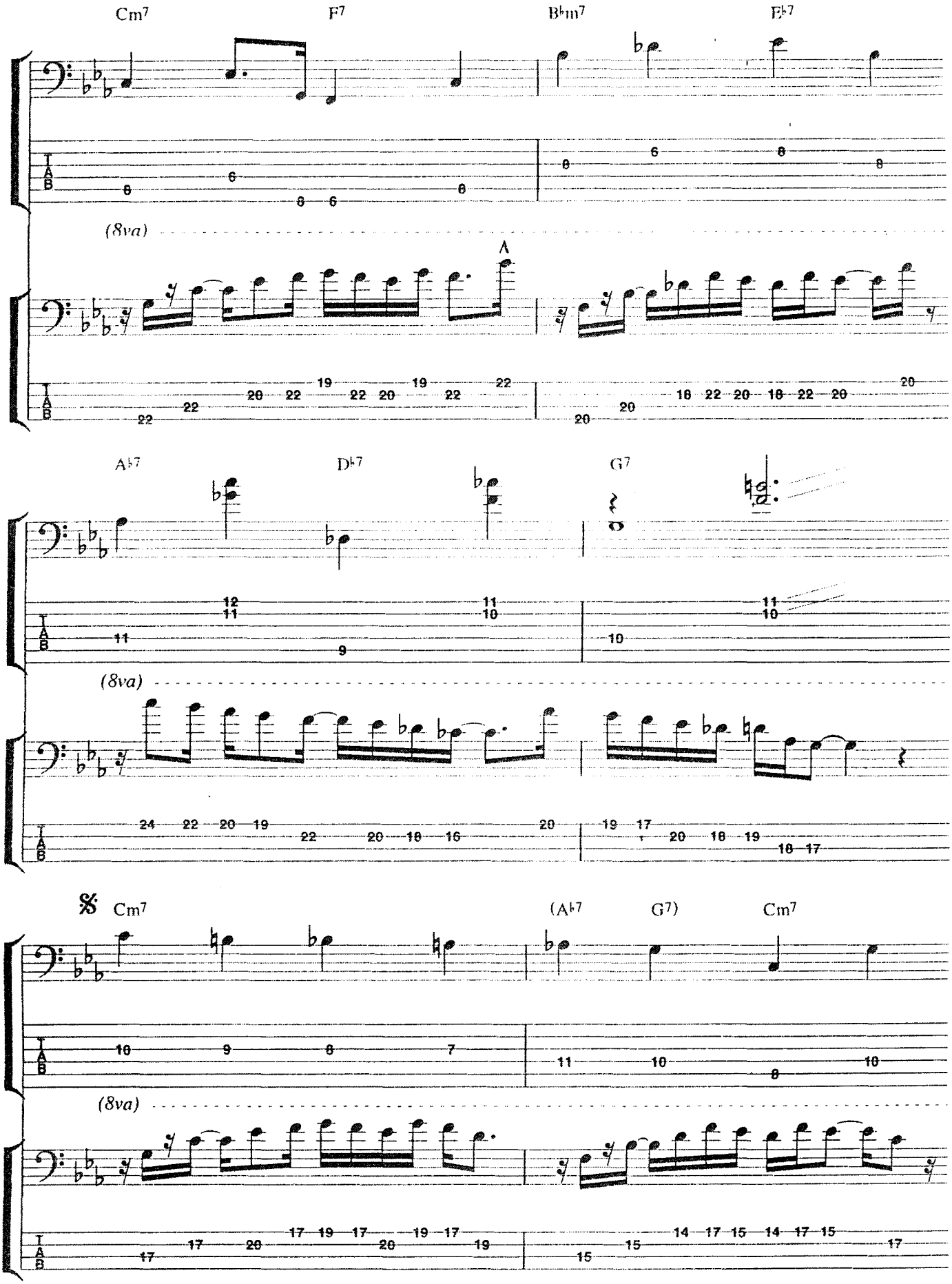
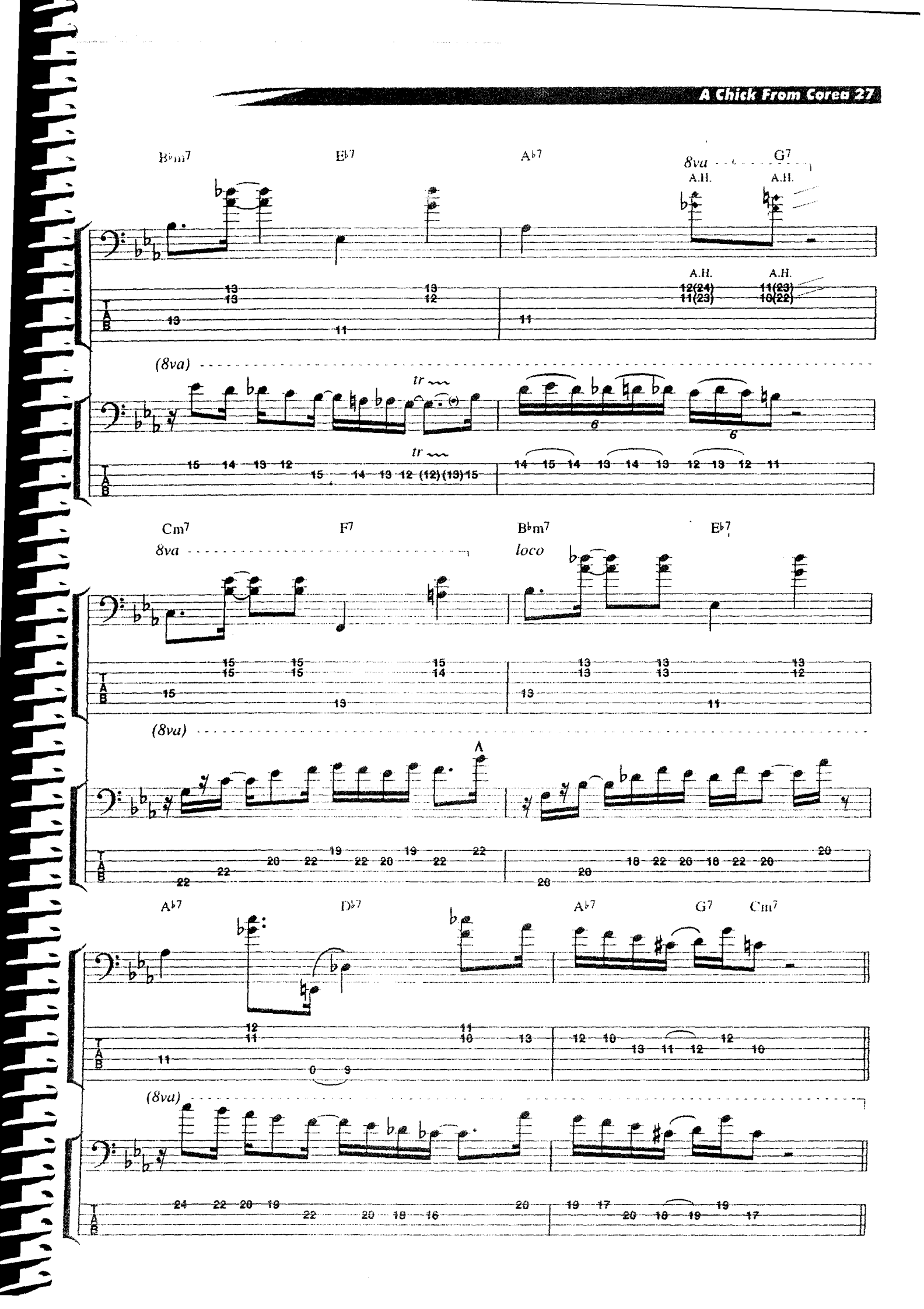
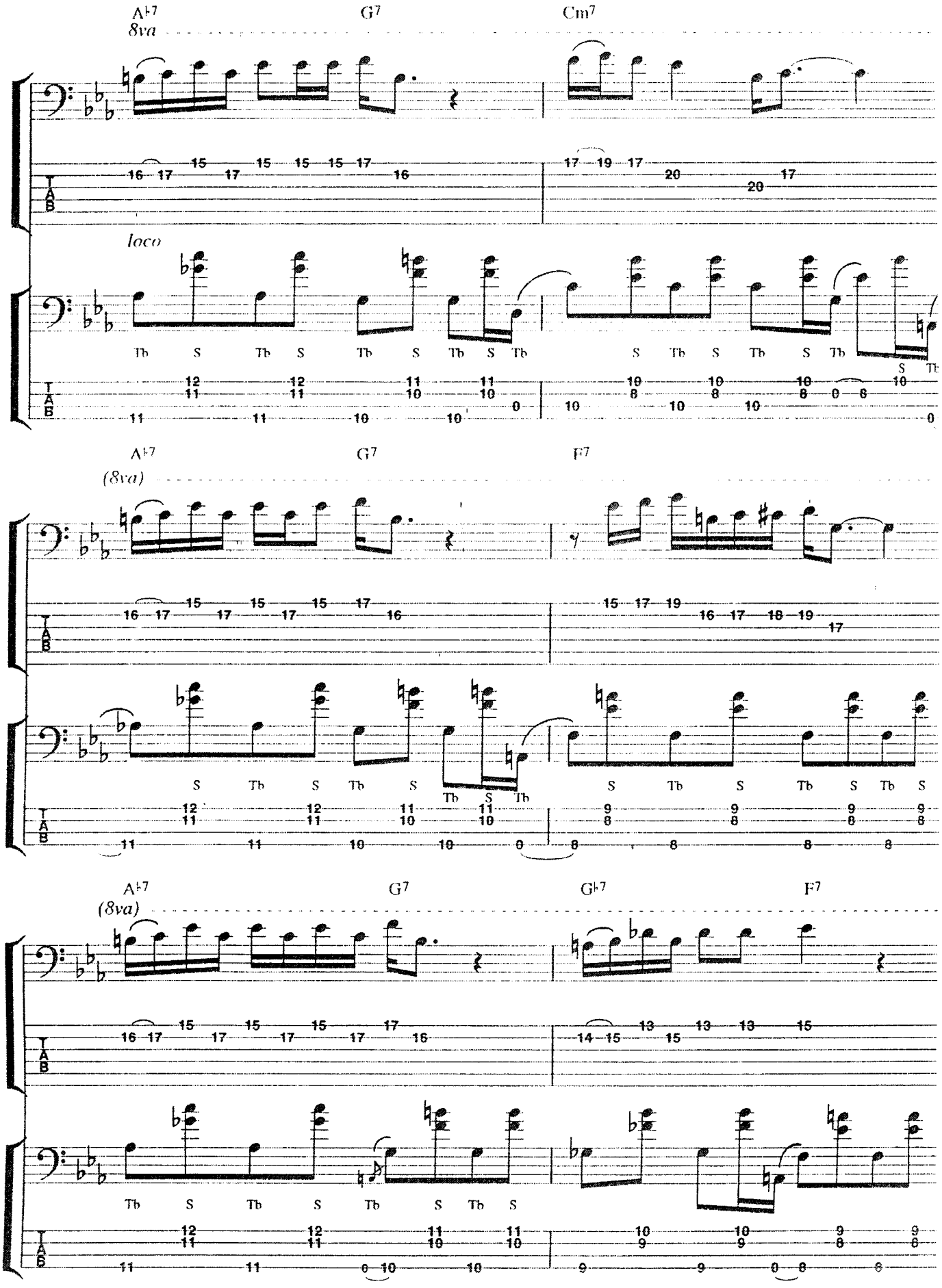
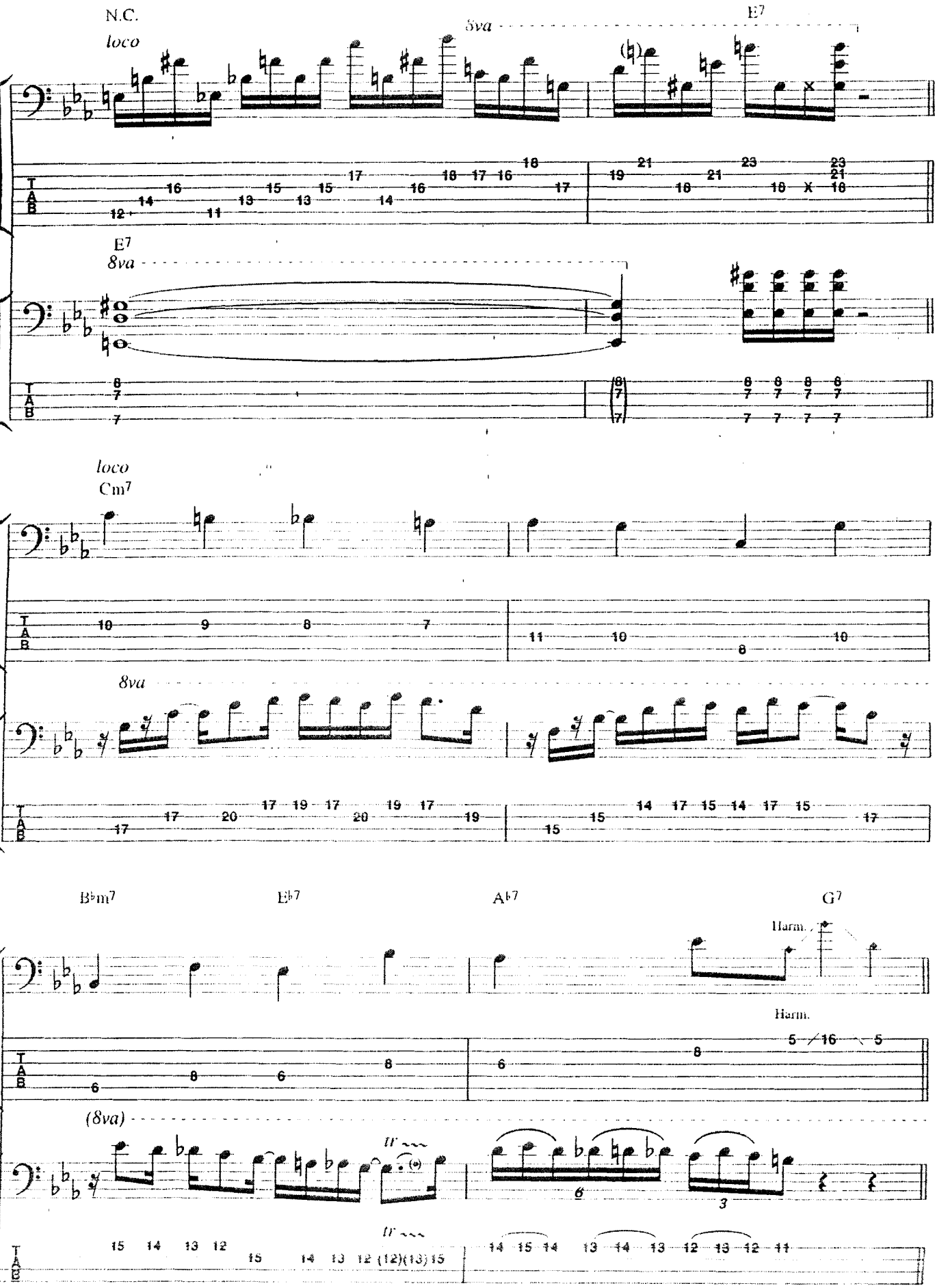
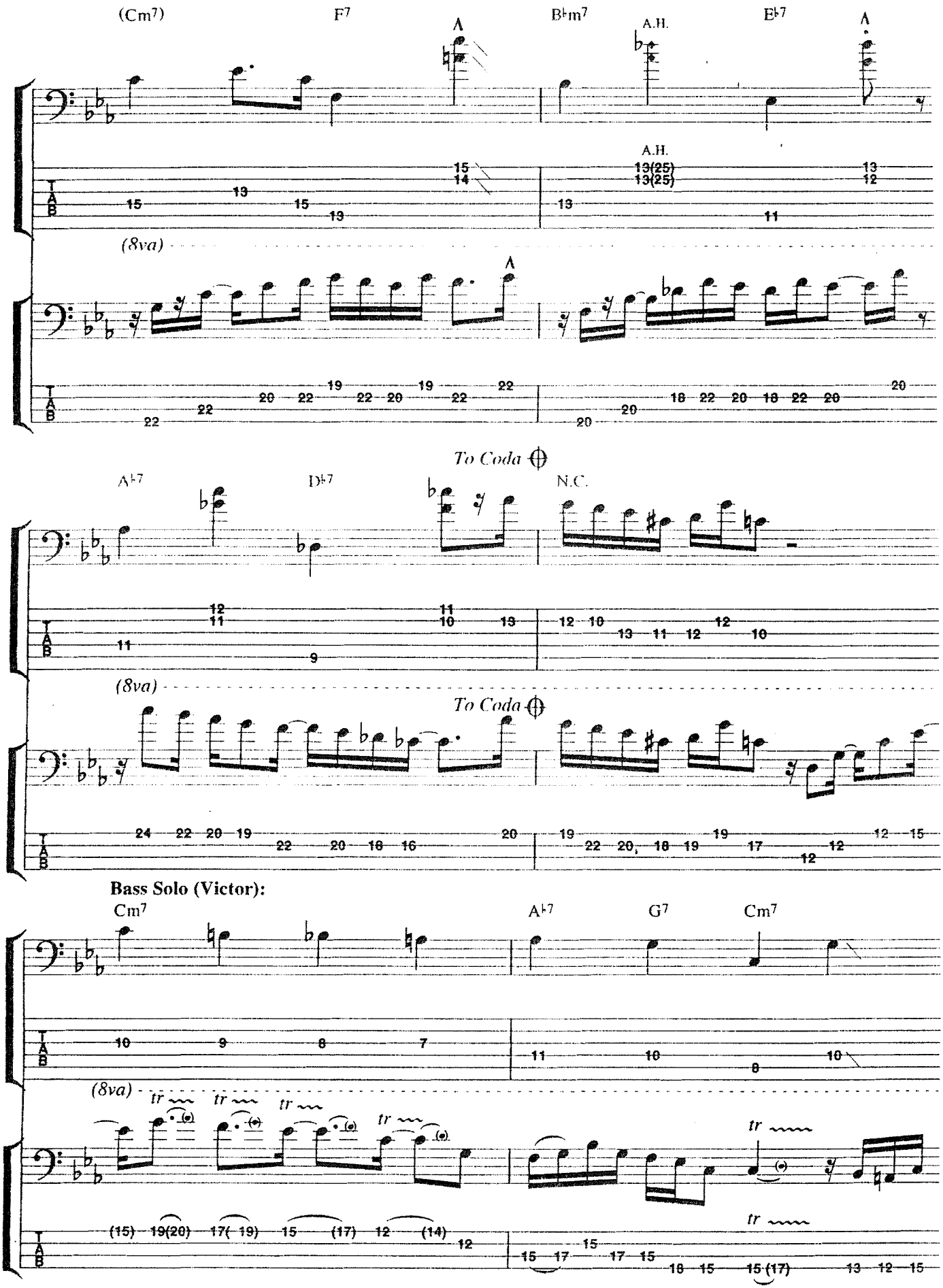

G7
(8va)
D♭7
A.H.
A.H.
17(29)
16(28)
(8va)
N.C.
(Cm7)
loco
(A♭7 G7)
Cm7
(8va)
B♭m7
E♭7
A♭7
8va
A.H.
A.H.
A.H.
A.H.
12(24)
11(23)
11(23)
10(22)
(8va)
tr
tr

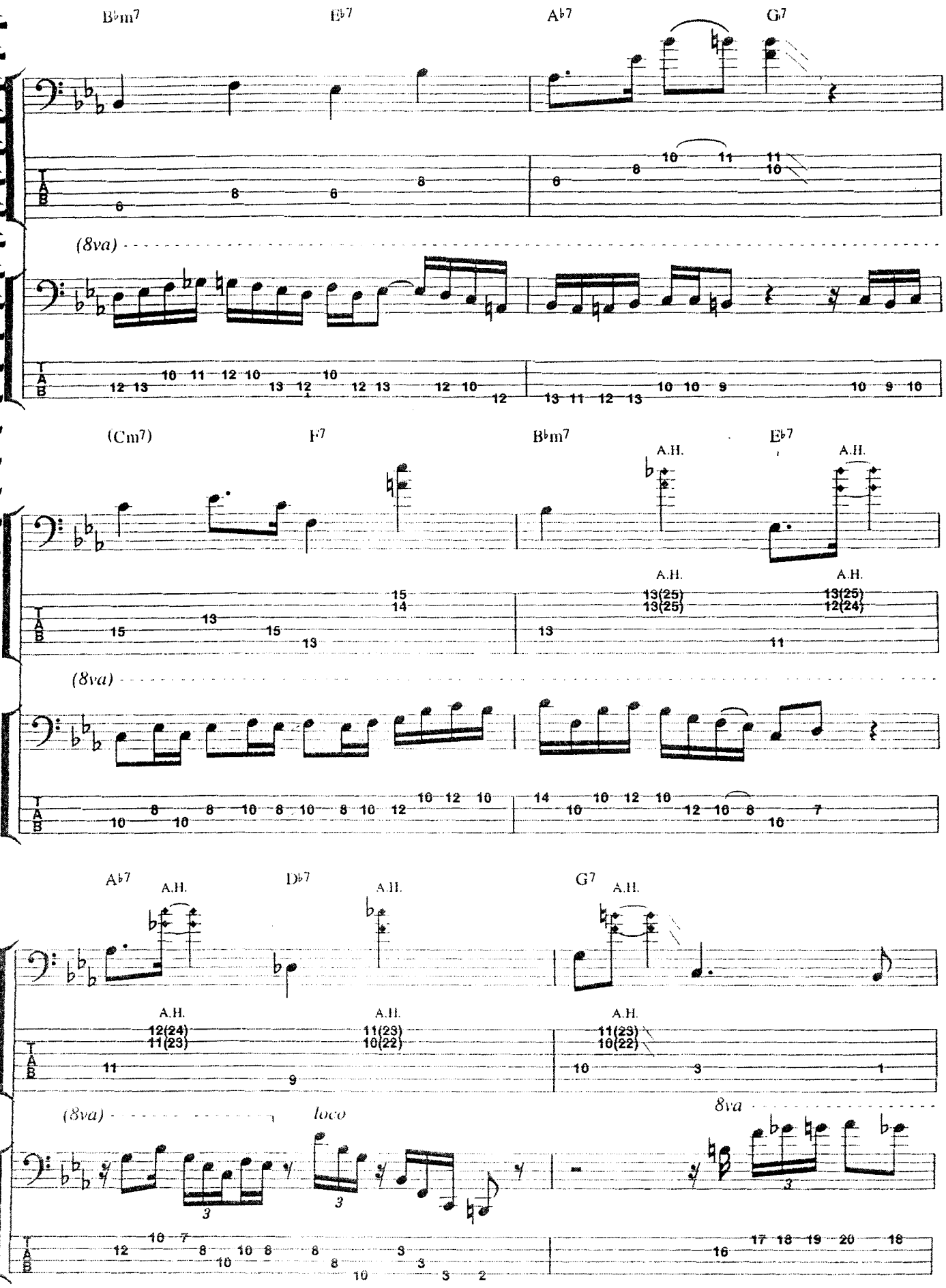

Cm7
F7
B♭m7
E♭7
(8va)
A♭7
D♭7
G7
(8va)
𝄋
Cm7
(A♭7
G7)
Cm7
(8va)

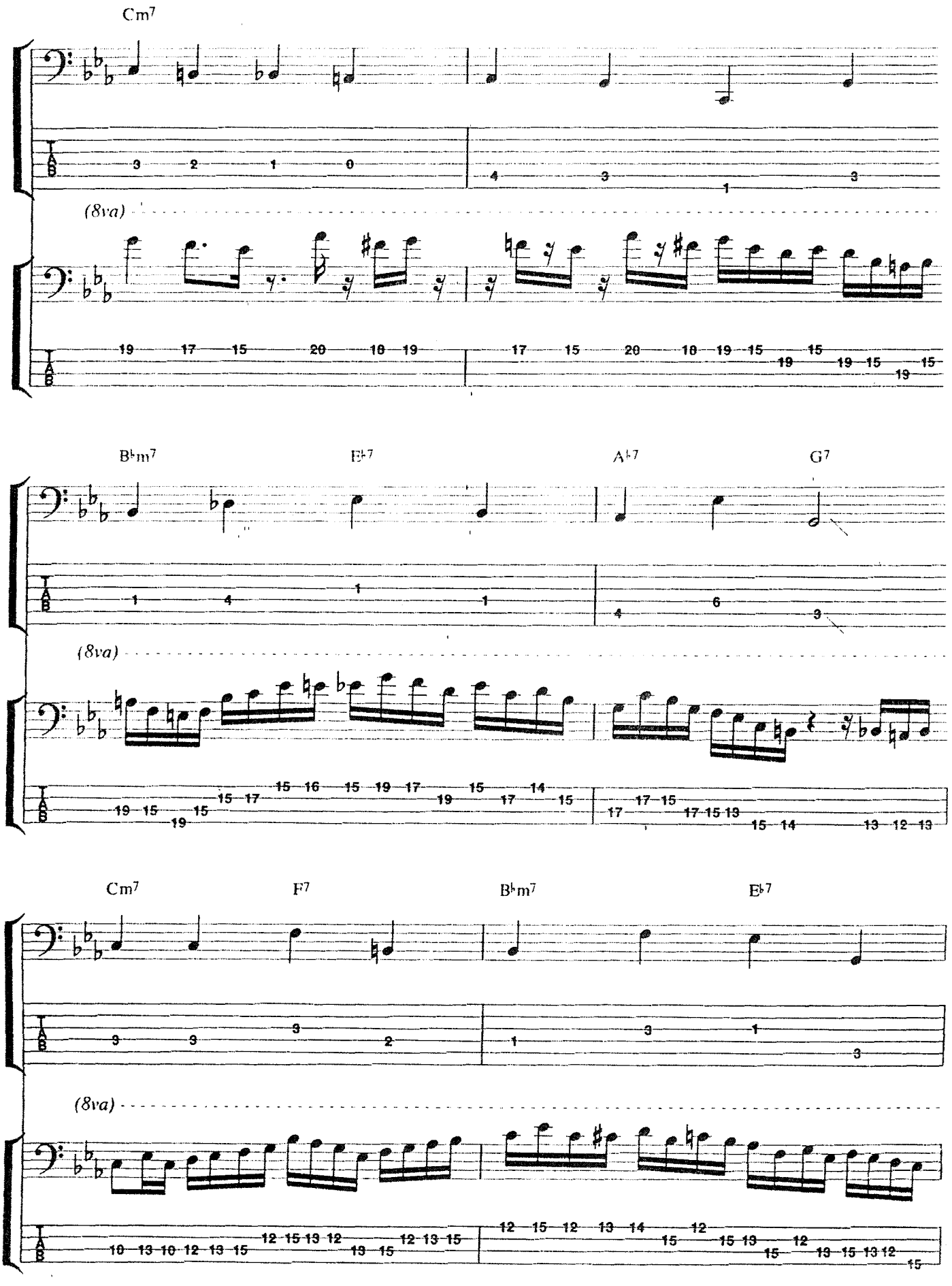

B♭m7
E♭7
A♭7
8va
G7
A.H.
A.H.
A.H.
A.H.
12(24)
11(23)
11(23)
10(22)
(8va)
tr
tr
Cm7
F7
B♭m7
E♭7
8va
loco
(8va)
A♭7
D♭7
A♭7
G7
Cm7
(8va)


A♭7
G7
Cm7
8va
loco
Tb S Tb S Tb S Tb S Tb
S Tb S Tb S Tb
S Tb
A♭7
G7
F7
(8va)
S Tb S Tb S Tb S Tb
S Tb S Tb S Tb S
A♭7
G7
G♭7
F7
(8va)
Tb S Tb S Tb S Tb S
T
A
B


N.C.
loco
8va
E7
E7
8va
loco
Cm7
8va
B♭m7
E♭7
A♭7
G7
Harm.
Harm.
(8va)
tr
tr
T
A
B


(Cm7)
F7
B♭m7
A.H.
E♭7
A.H.
13(25)
13(25)
(8va)
To Coda
A♭7
D♭7
N.C.
(8va)
To Coda
Bass Solo (Victor):
Cm7
A♭7
G7
Cm7
(8va)
tr


B♭m7
E♭7
A♭7
G7
(8va)
(Cm7)
F7
B♭m7
E♭7
A.H.
A♭7
D♭7
G7
loco
8va


Cm7
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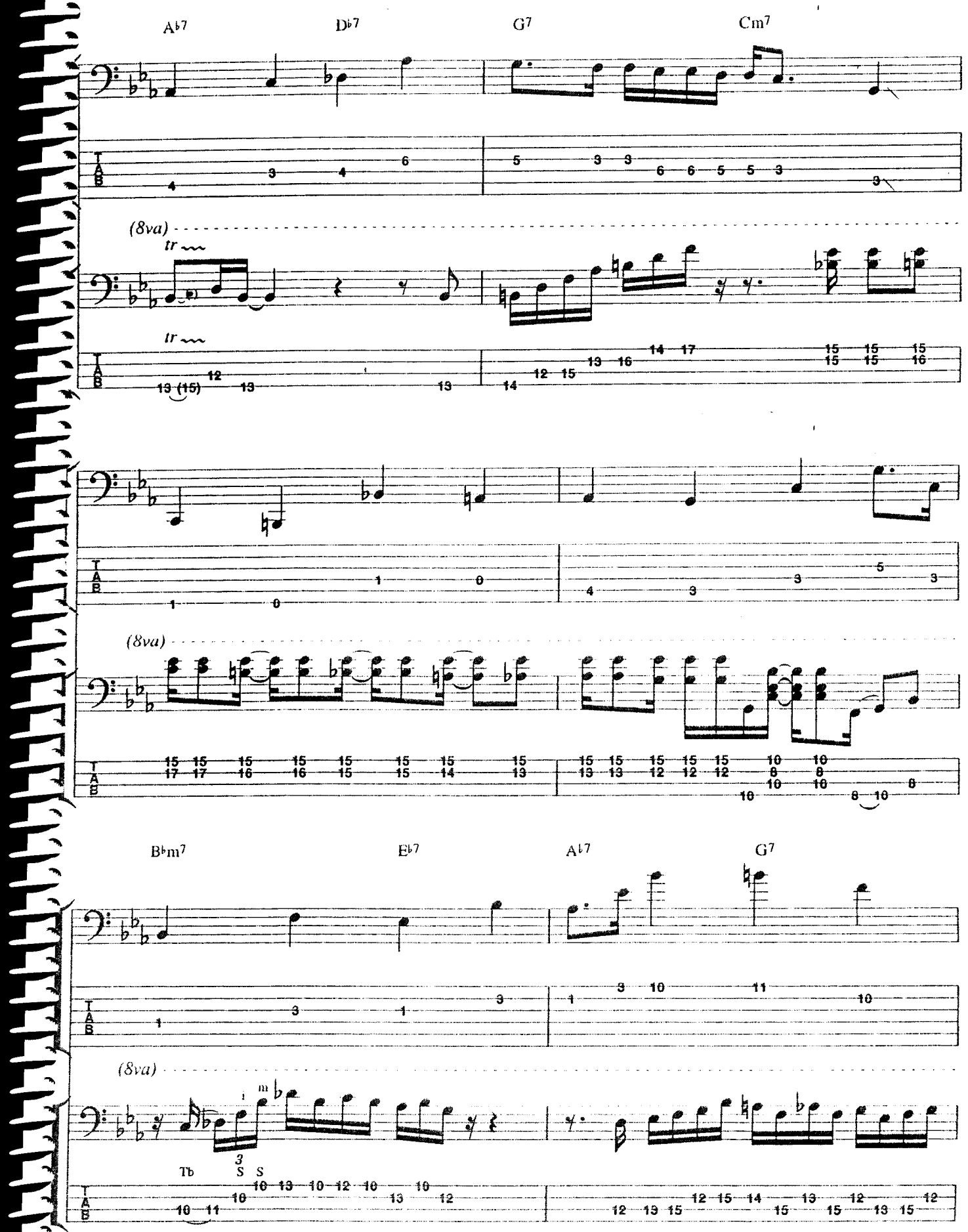
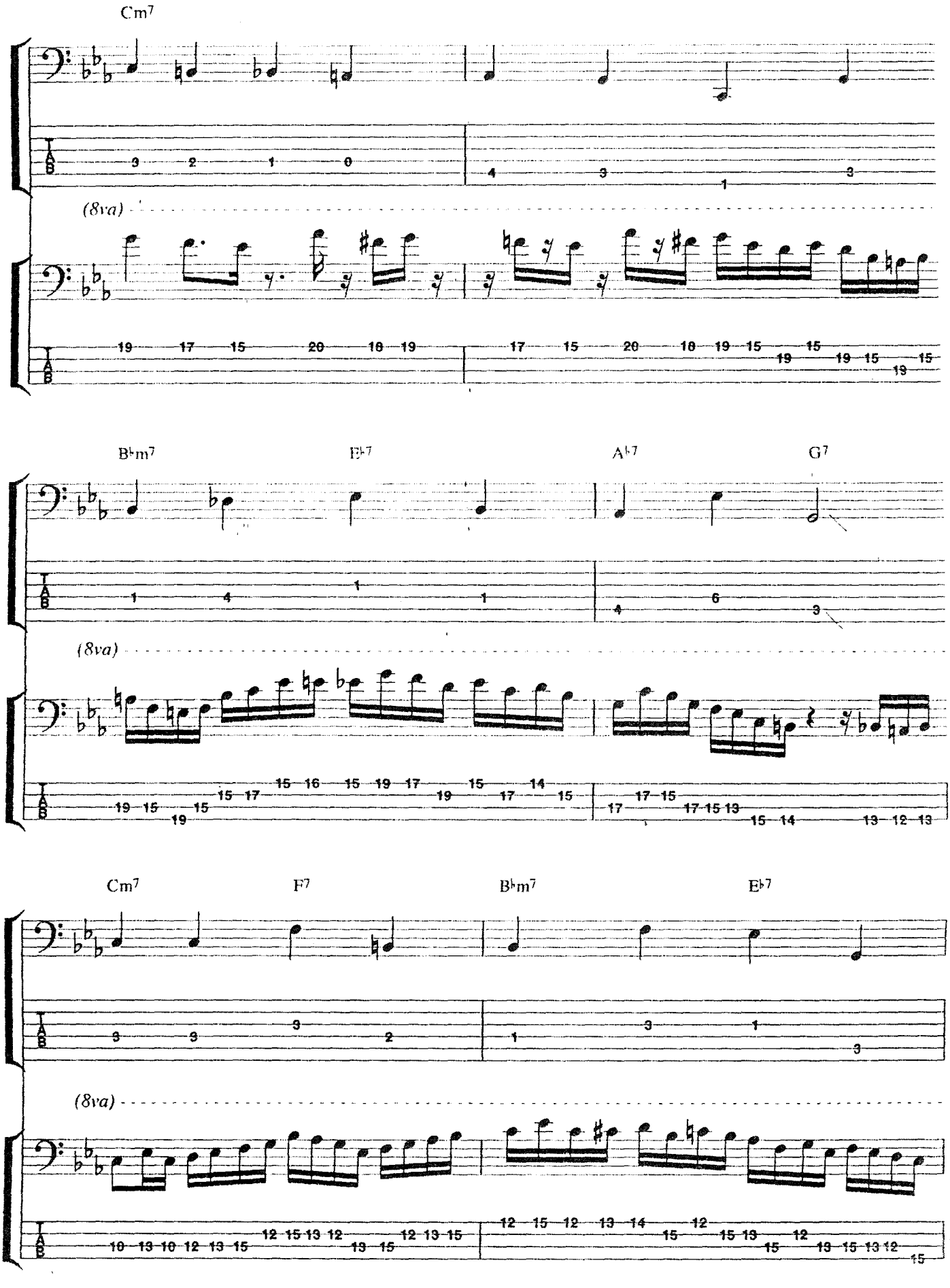
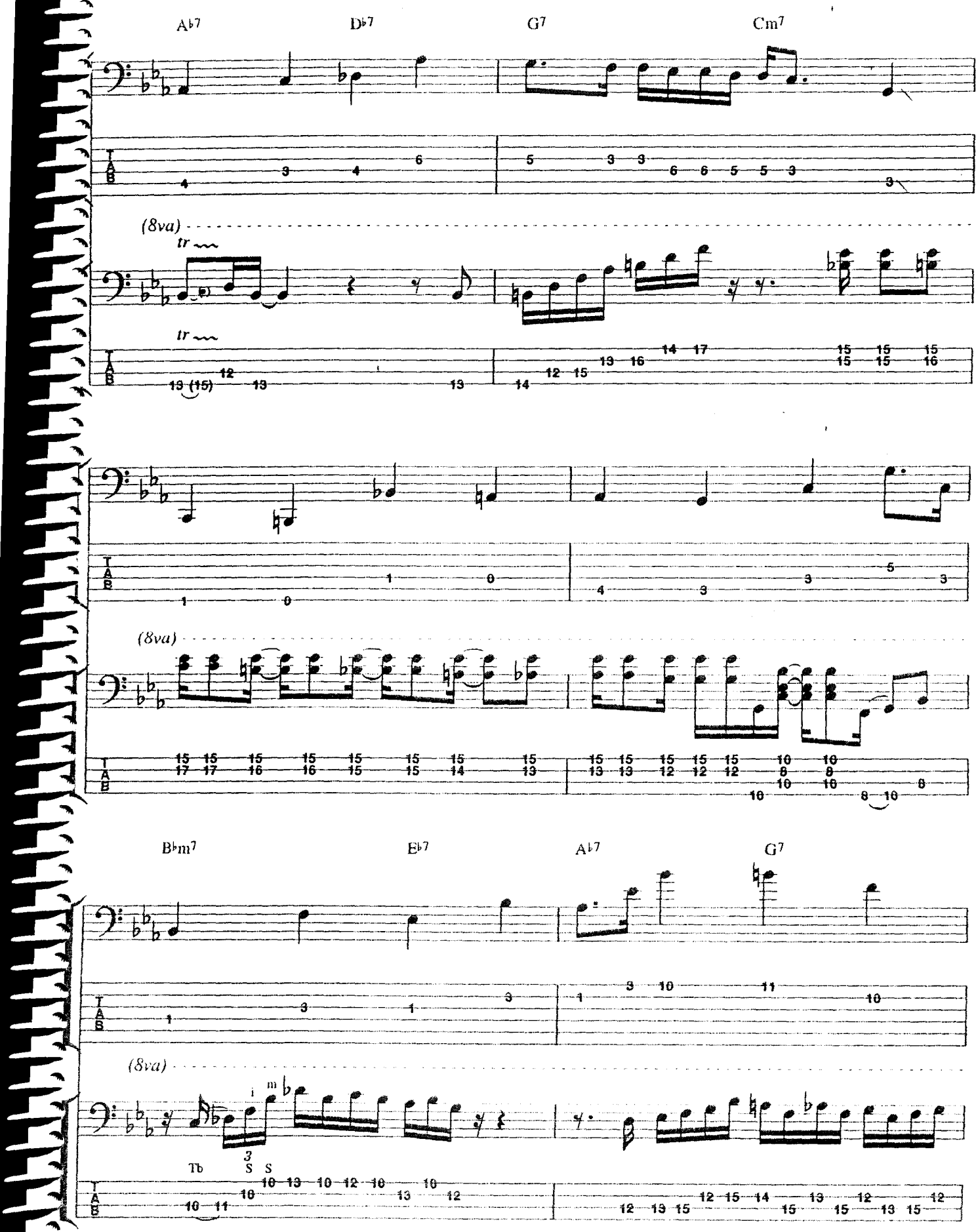
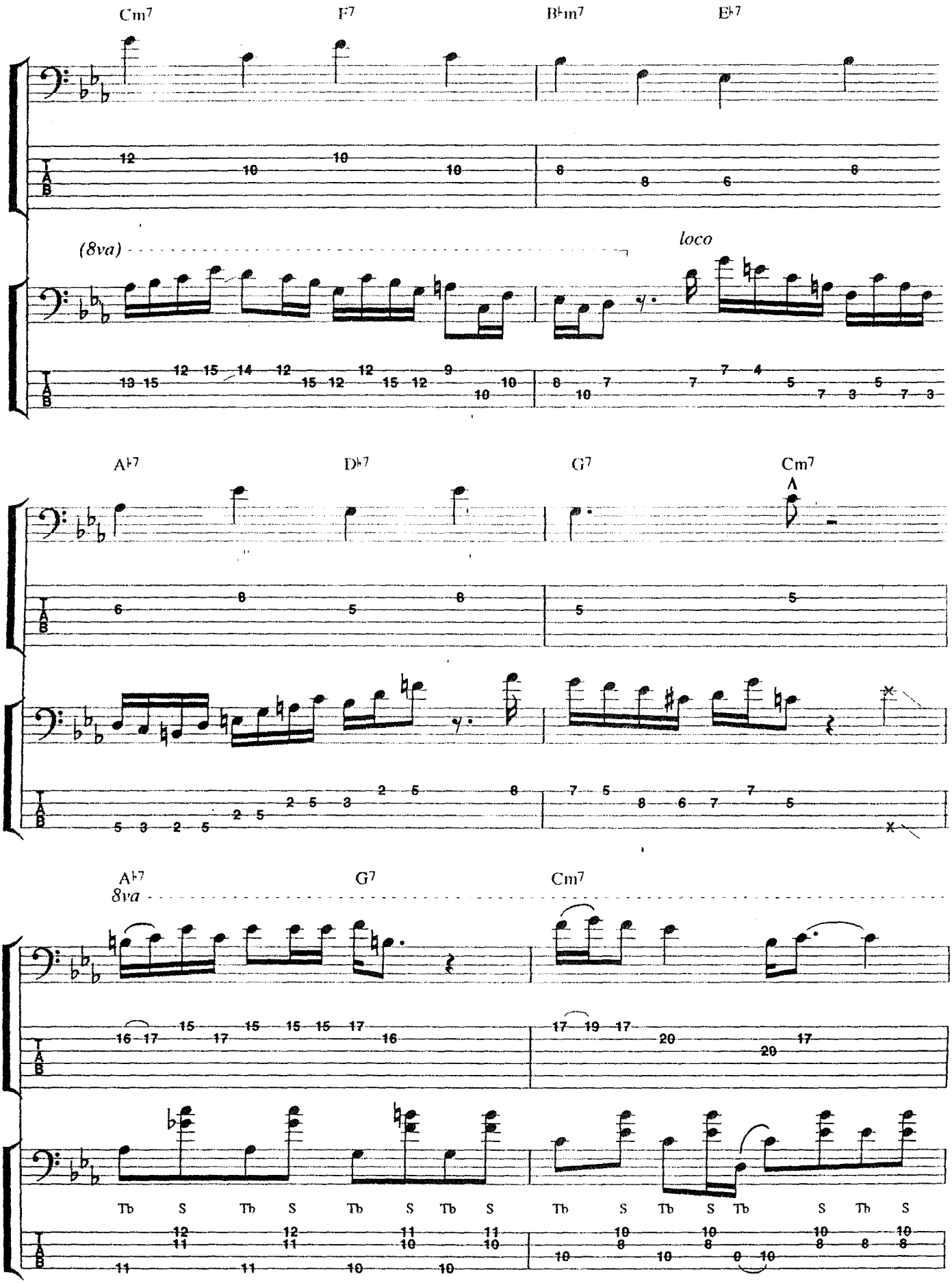
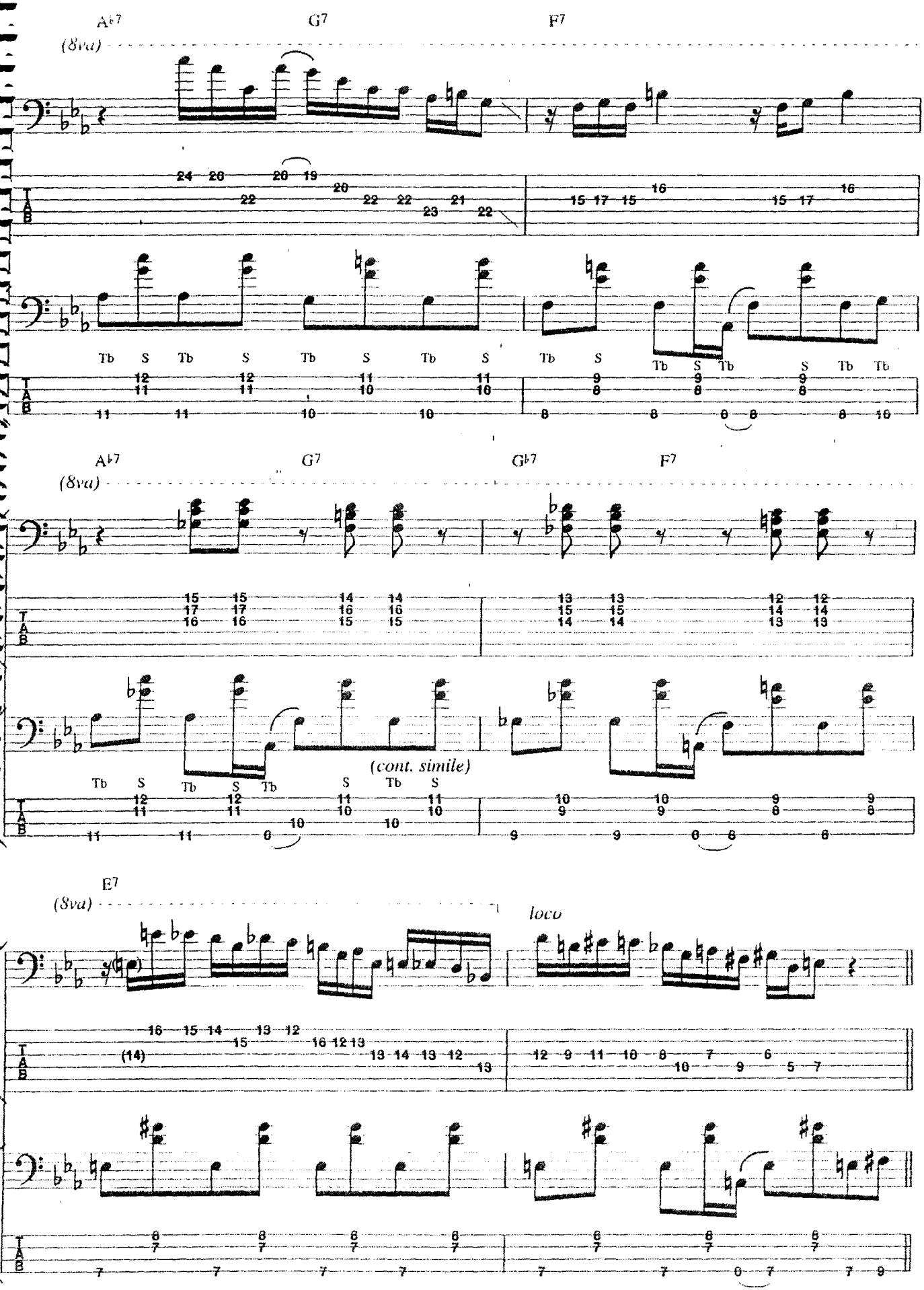
B♭m7
E♭7
A♭7
G7
(8va)
Cm7
F7
B♭m7
E♭7
(8va)

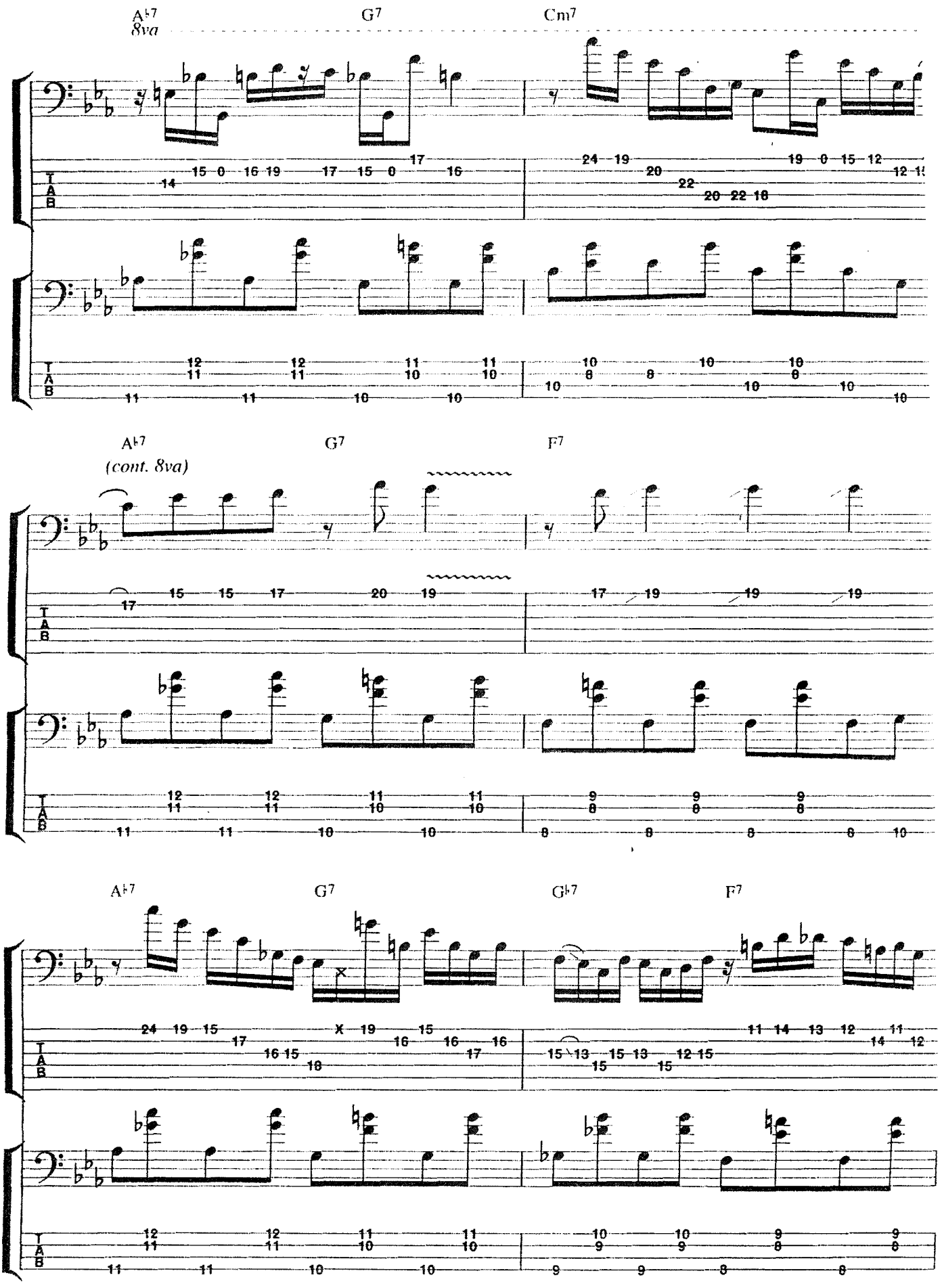

A♭7
D♭7
G7
Cm7
(8va)
tr
tr
(8va)
B♭m7
E♭7
A♭7
G7
(8va)
Tb
S
S


Cm7
(8va)
B♭m7
E♭7
A♭7
G7
(8va)
Cm7
F7
B♭m7
E♭7
(8va)


A♭7
D♭7
G7
Cm7
(8va)
tr
tr
(8va)
B♭m7
E♭7
A♭7
G7
(8va)
Tb
S
S


Cm7
F7
B♭m7
E♭7
(8va)
loco
A♭7
D♭7
G7
Cm7
A♭7
8va
G7
Cm7
Tb S Tb S Tb S Tb S
Tb S Tb S Tb S Tb S


A♭7
G7
F7
(8va)
Tb S Tb S Tb S Tb S Tb S Tb S Tb Tb
A♭7
G7
G♭7
F7
(8va)
(cont. simile)
E7
(8va)
loco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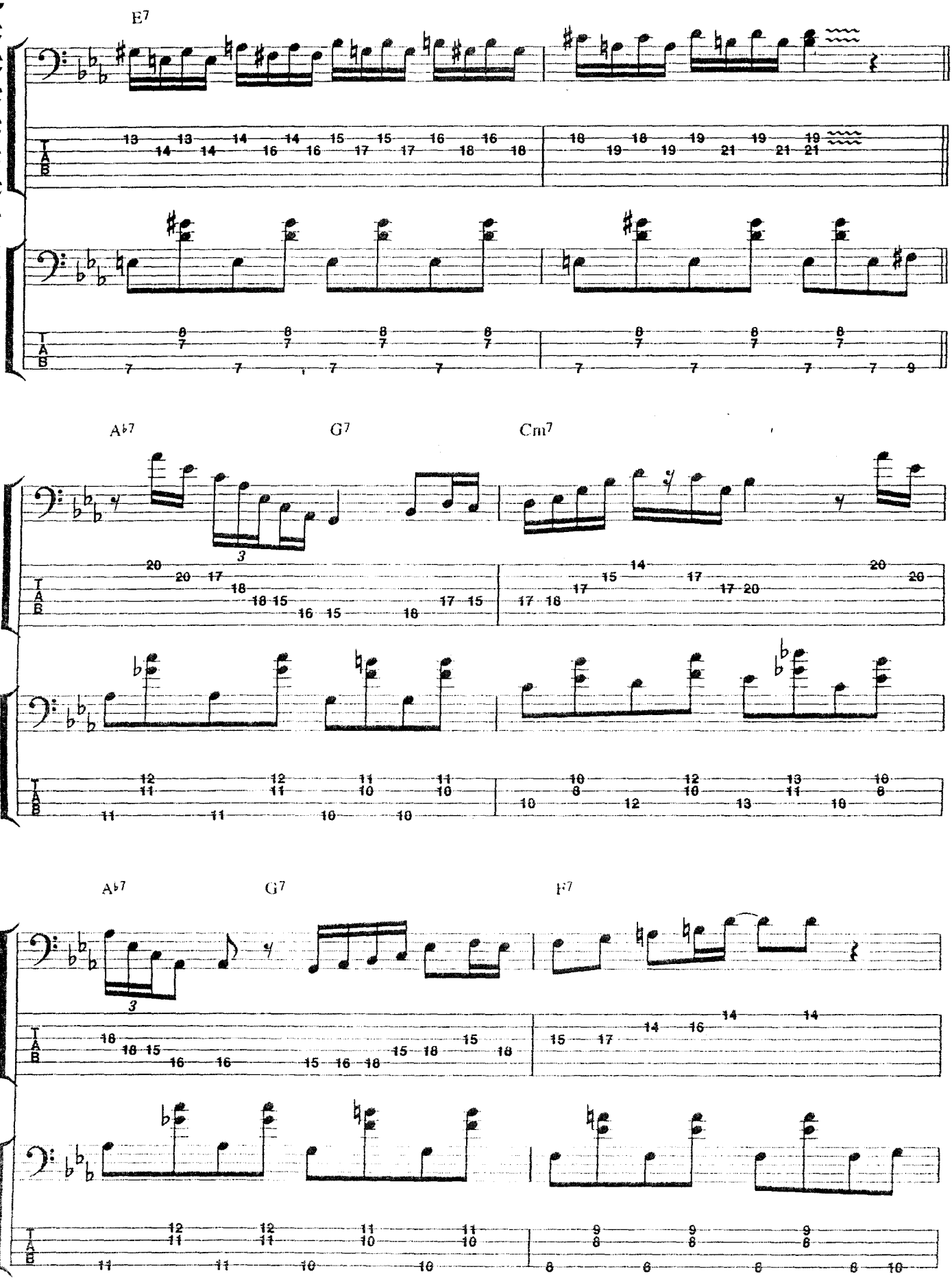
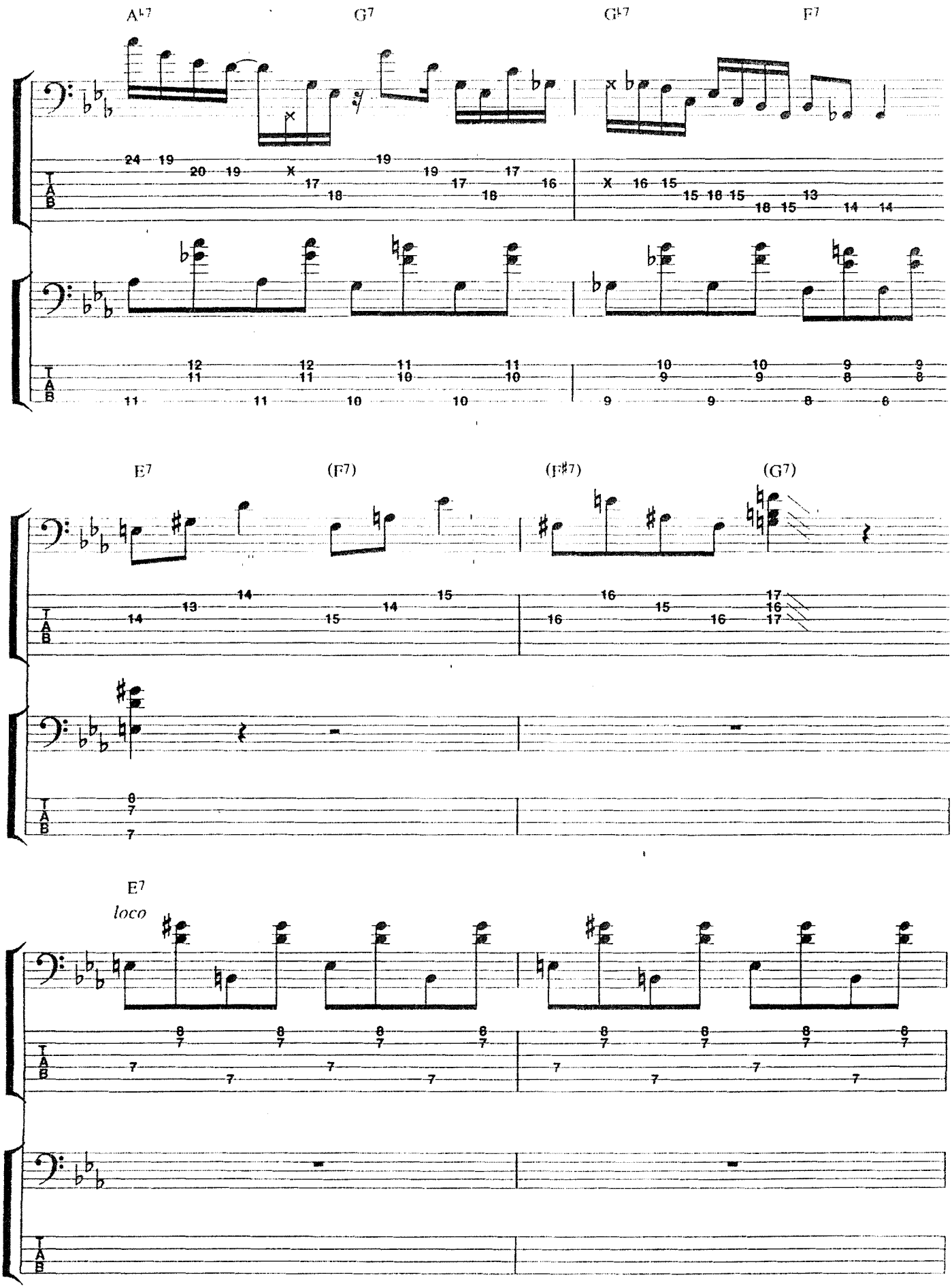
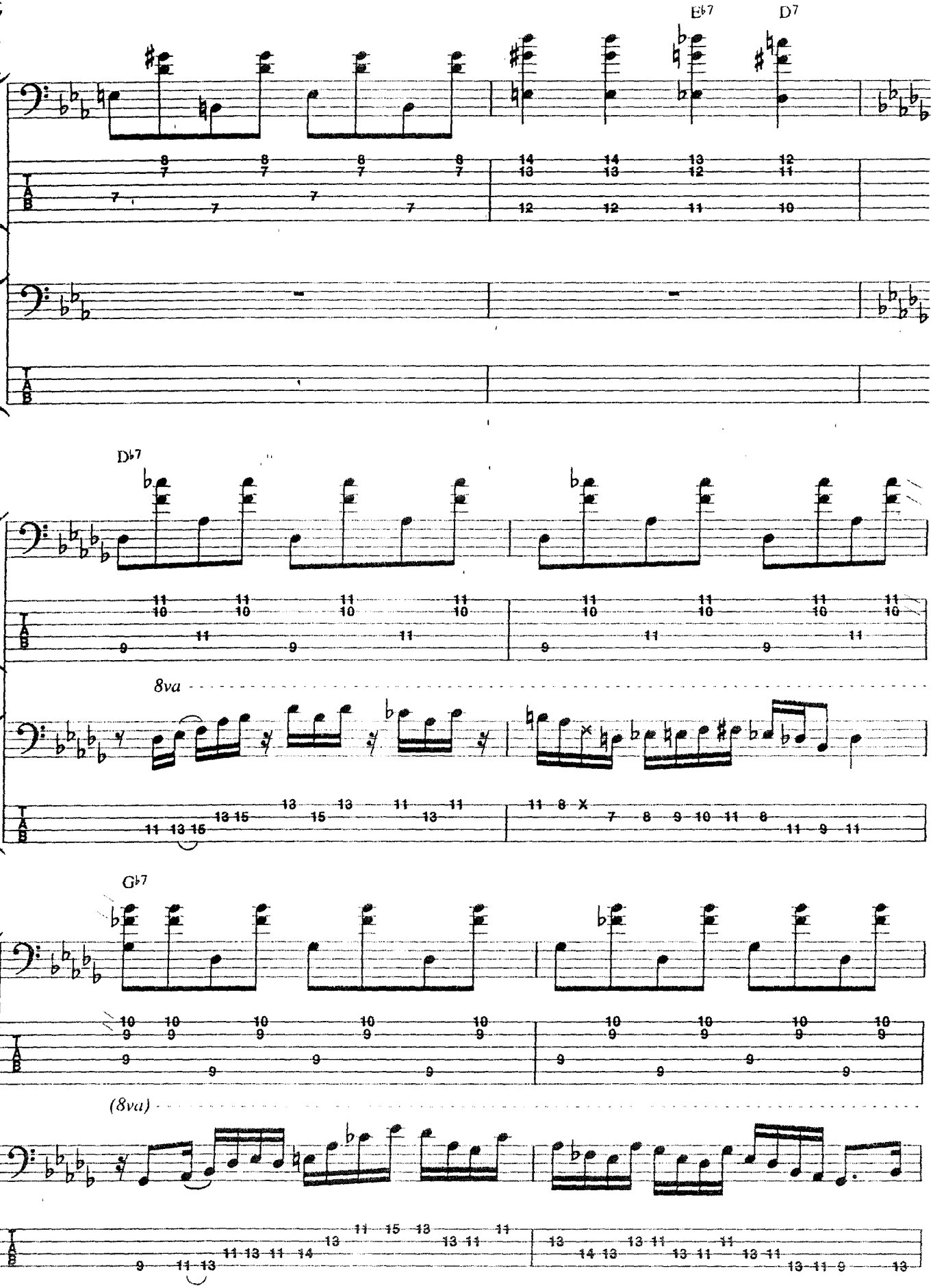
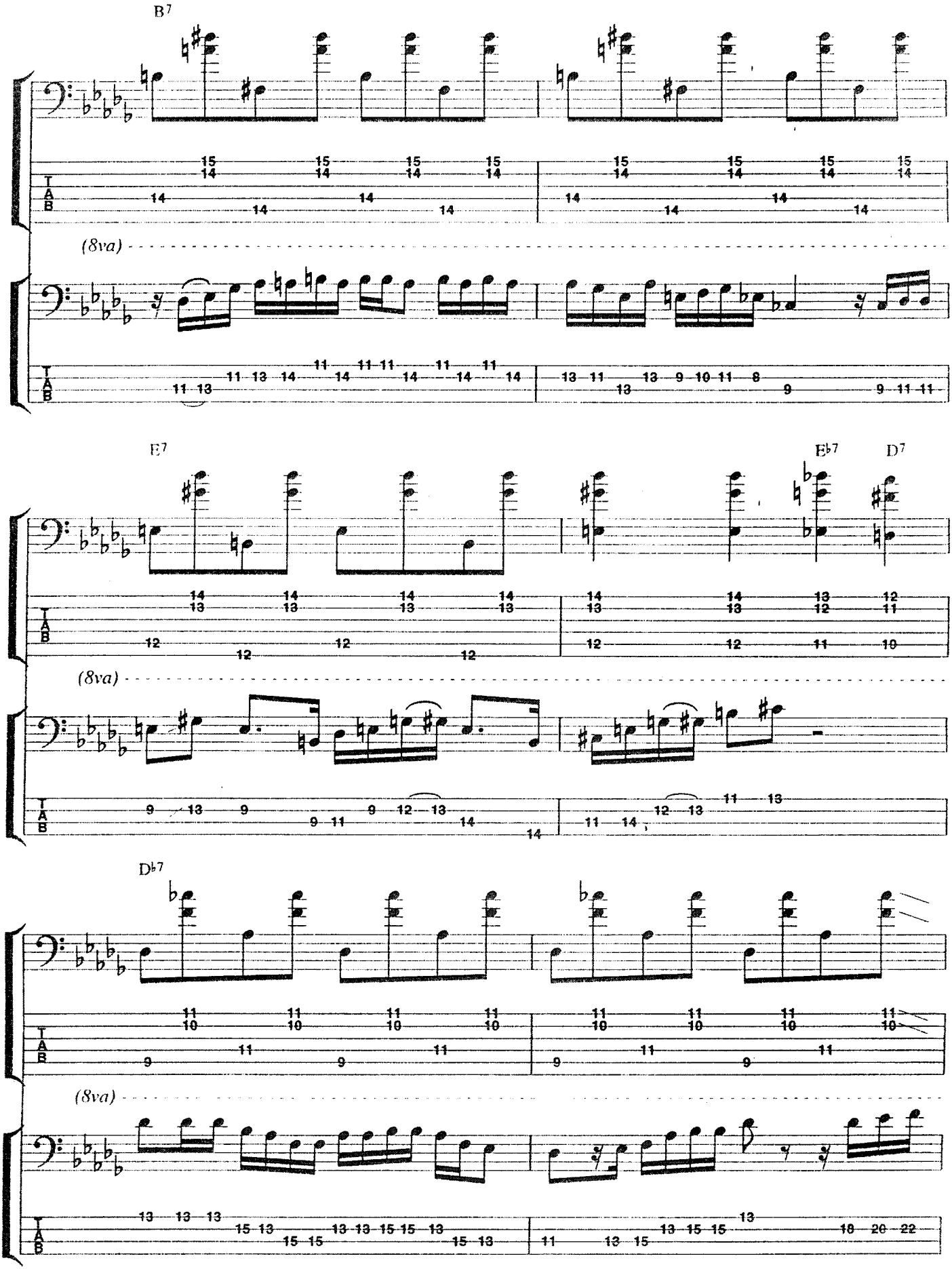
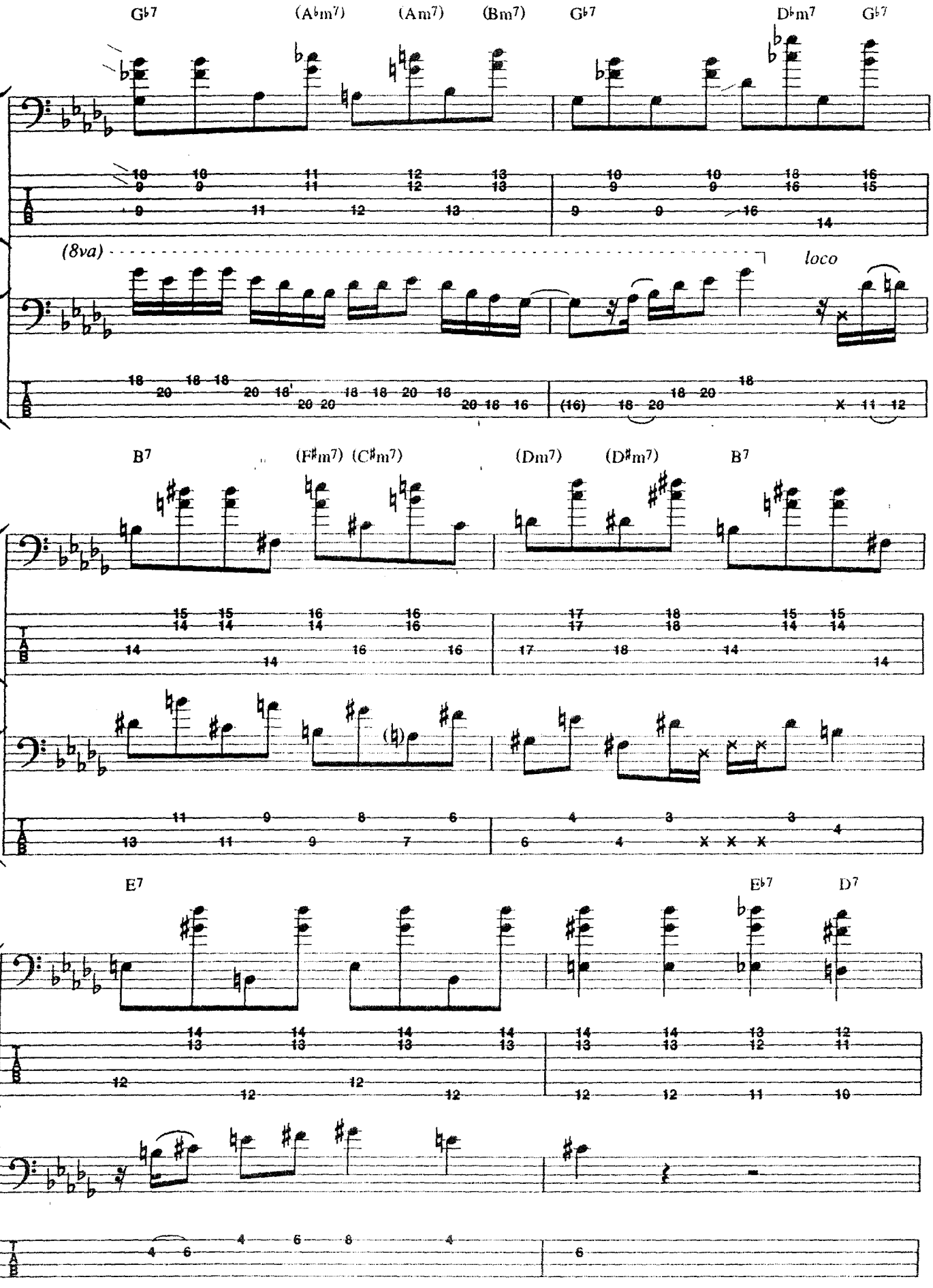
8va
G7
Cm7
A♭7
(cont. 8va)
G7
F7
A♭7
G7
G♭7
F7

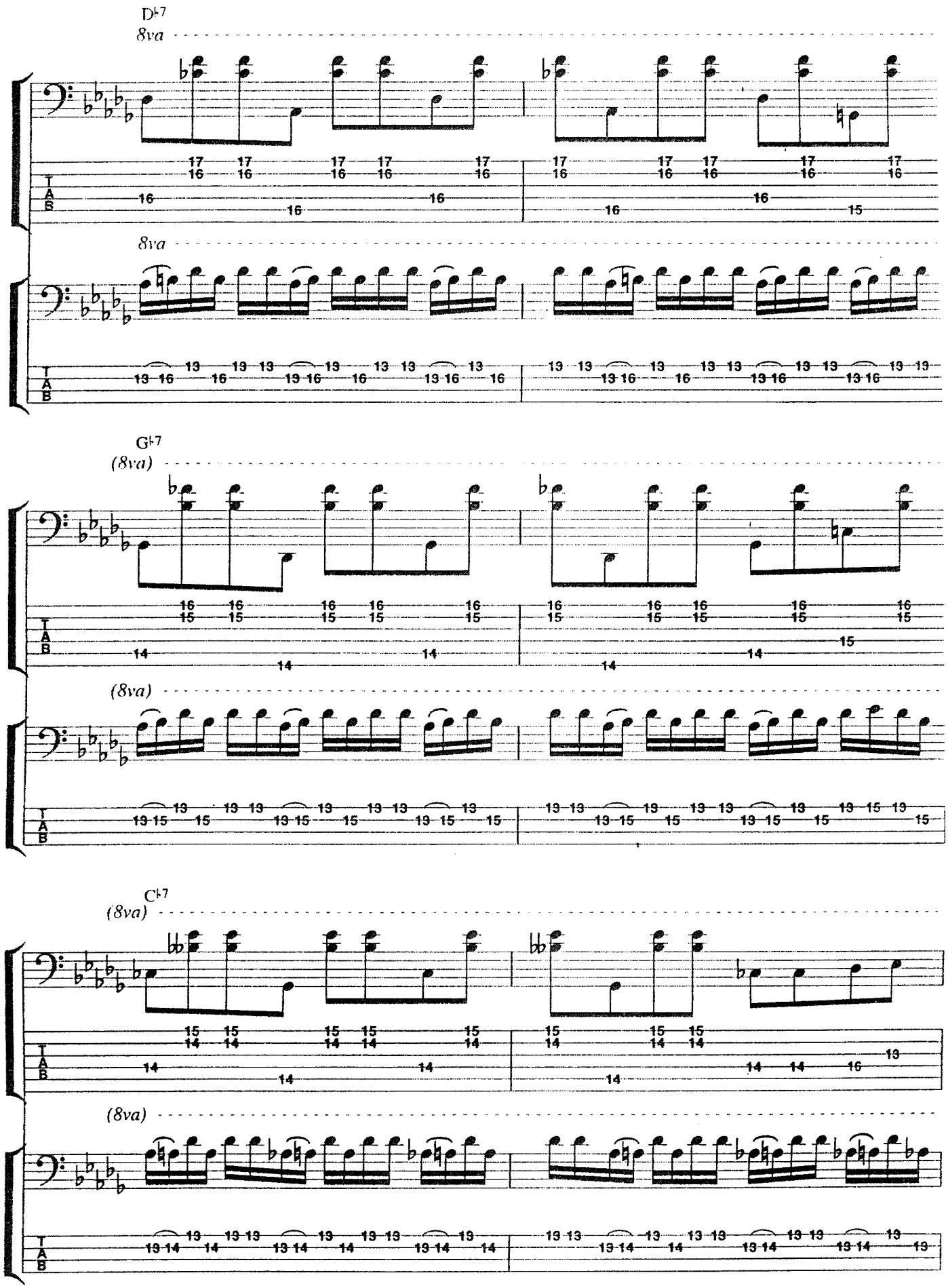

E7
A♭7
G7
Cm7
A♭7
G7
F7

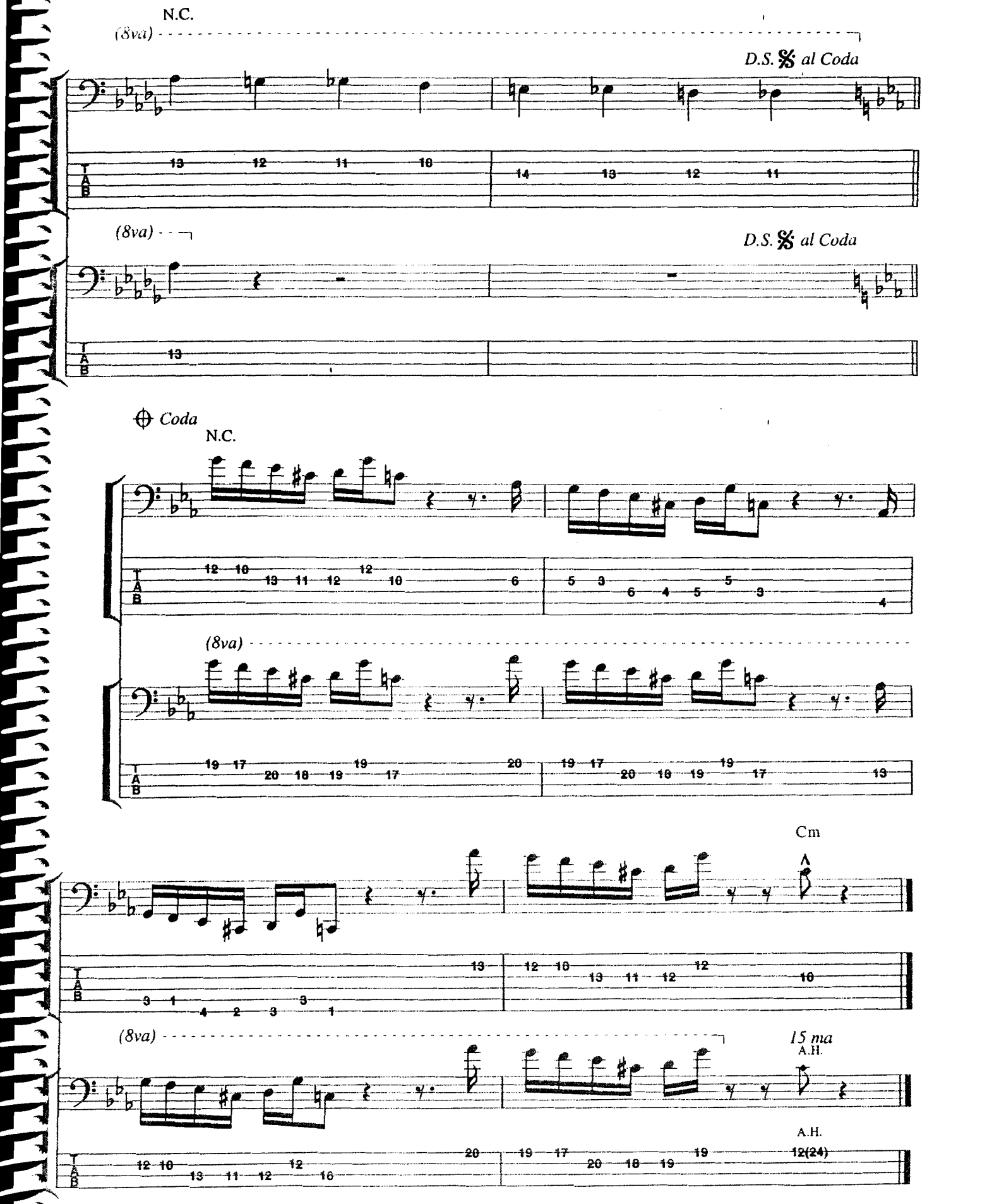

A♭7
G7
G♭7
F7
E7
(F7)
(F♯7)
(G7)
E7
loco


E♭7
D7
D♭7
8va
G♭7
(8va)


B7
(8va)
E7
E♭7
D7
(8va)
D♭7
(8va)

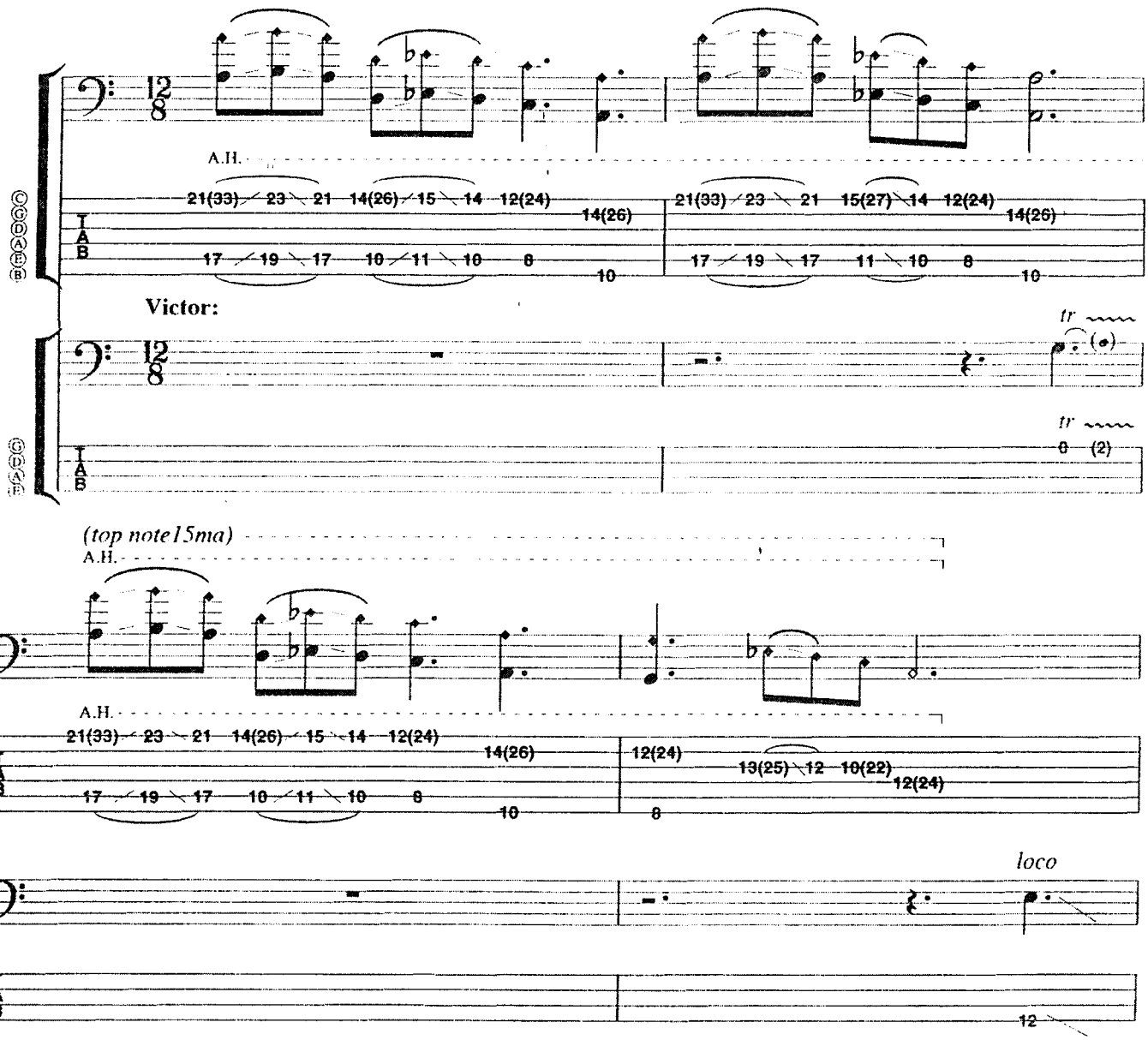

G♭7
(A♭m7)
(Am7)
(Bm7)
G♭7
D♭m7
G♭7
(8va)
loco
B7
(F♯m7)
(C♯m7)
(Dm7)
(D♯m7)
B7
E7
E♭7
D7


D♭7
8va
8va
G♭7
(8va)
(8va)
C♭7
(8va)
(8va)


N.C.
(8va)
D.S. 𝄋 al Coda
(8va)
D.S. 𝄋 al Coda
⊕ Coda
N.C.
(8va)
Cm
(8va)
15 ma
A.H.
A.H.
12(24)

Bangkok Blues

by Steve Bailey and Victor Wooto



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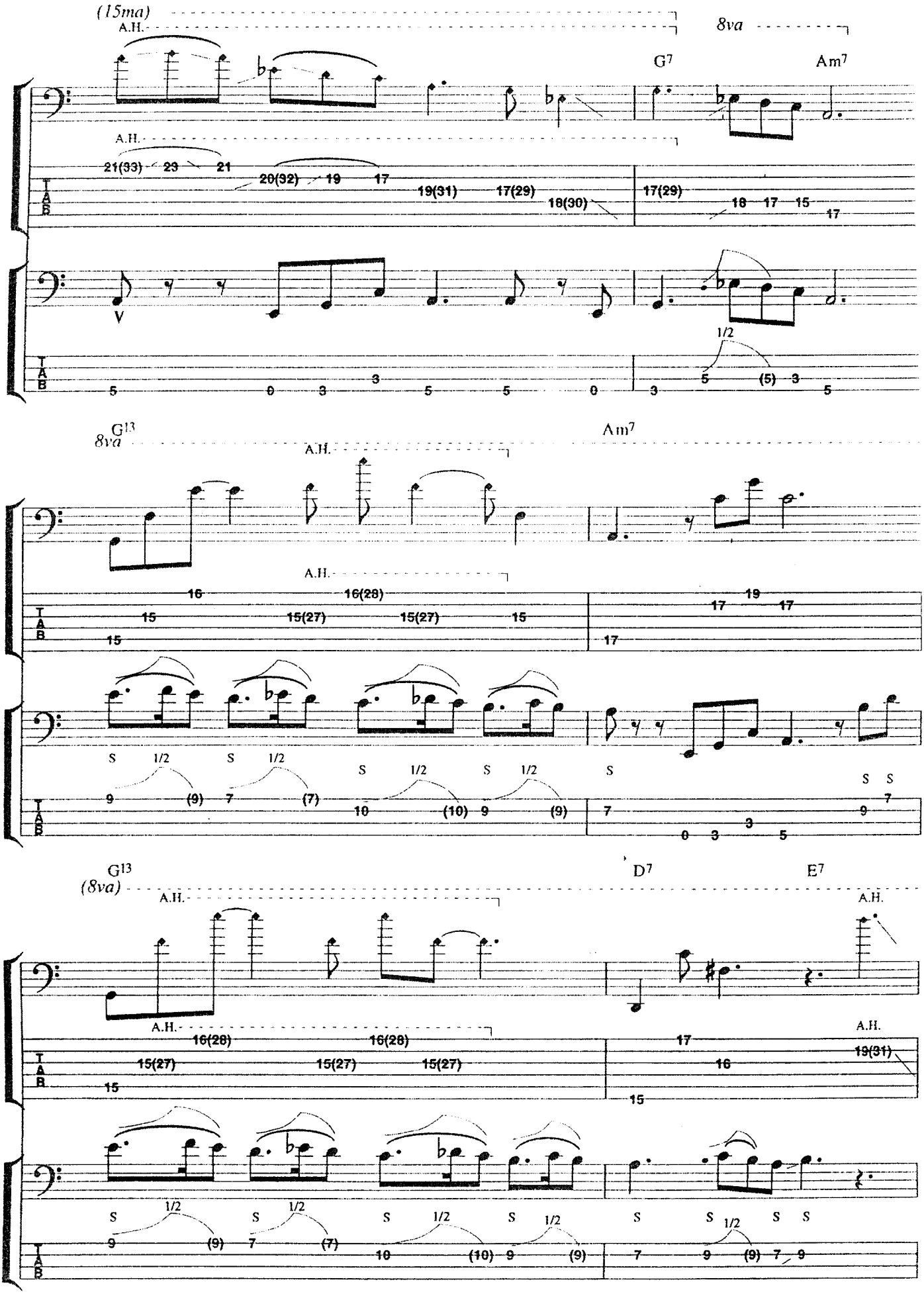
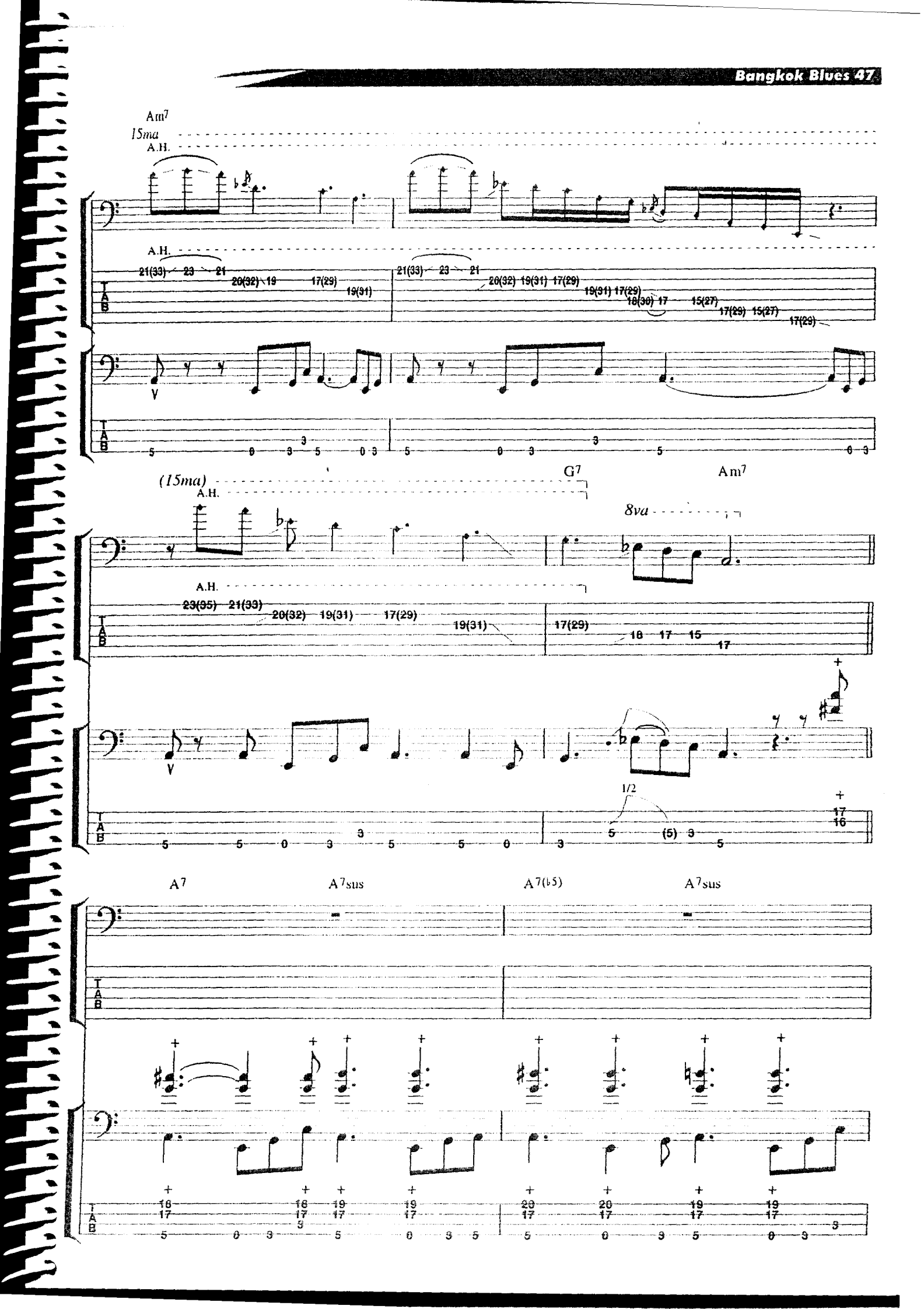
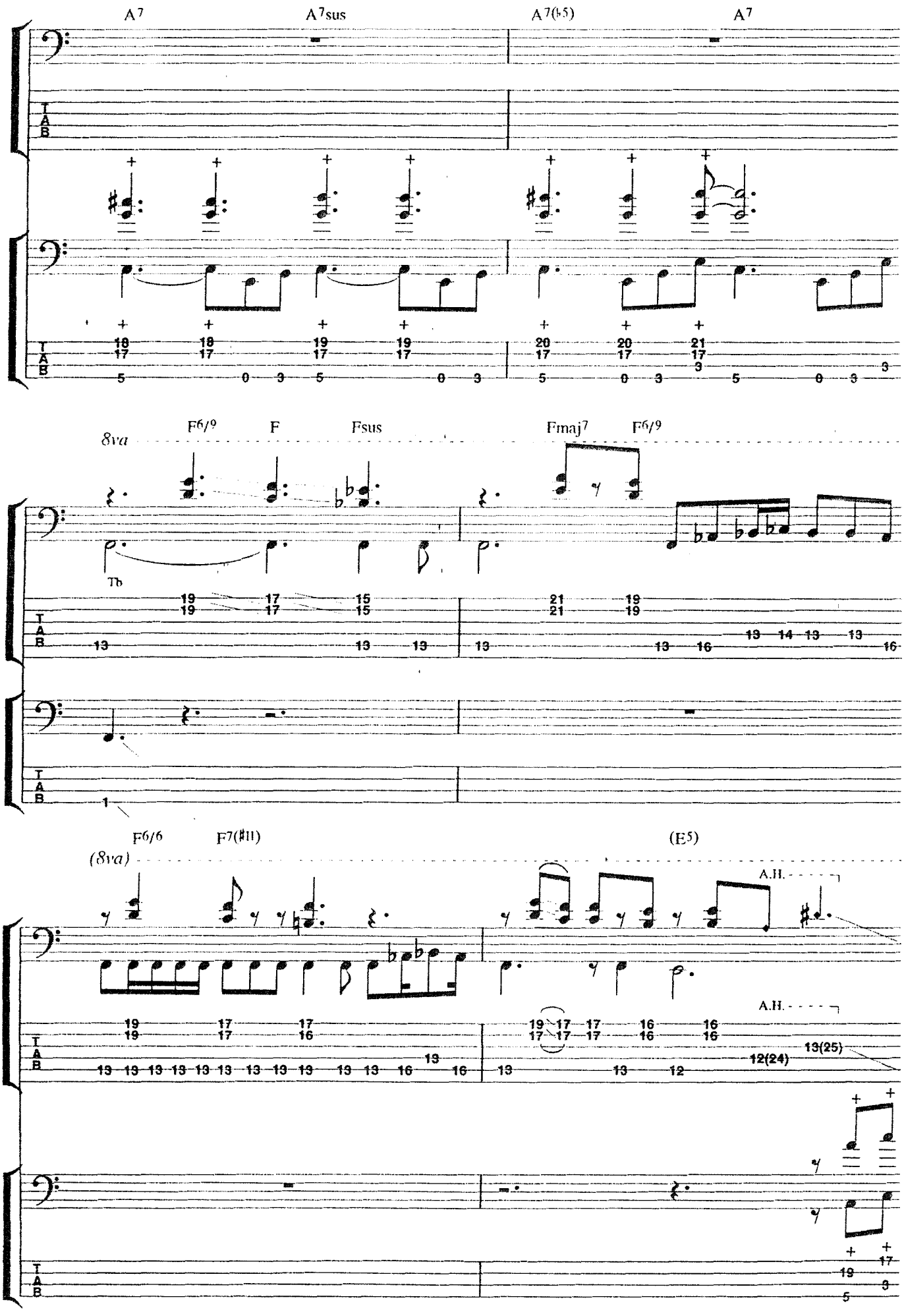
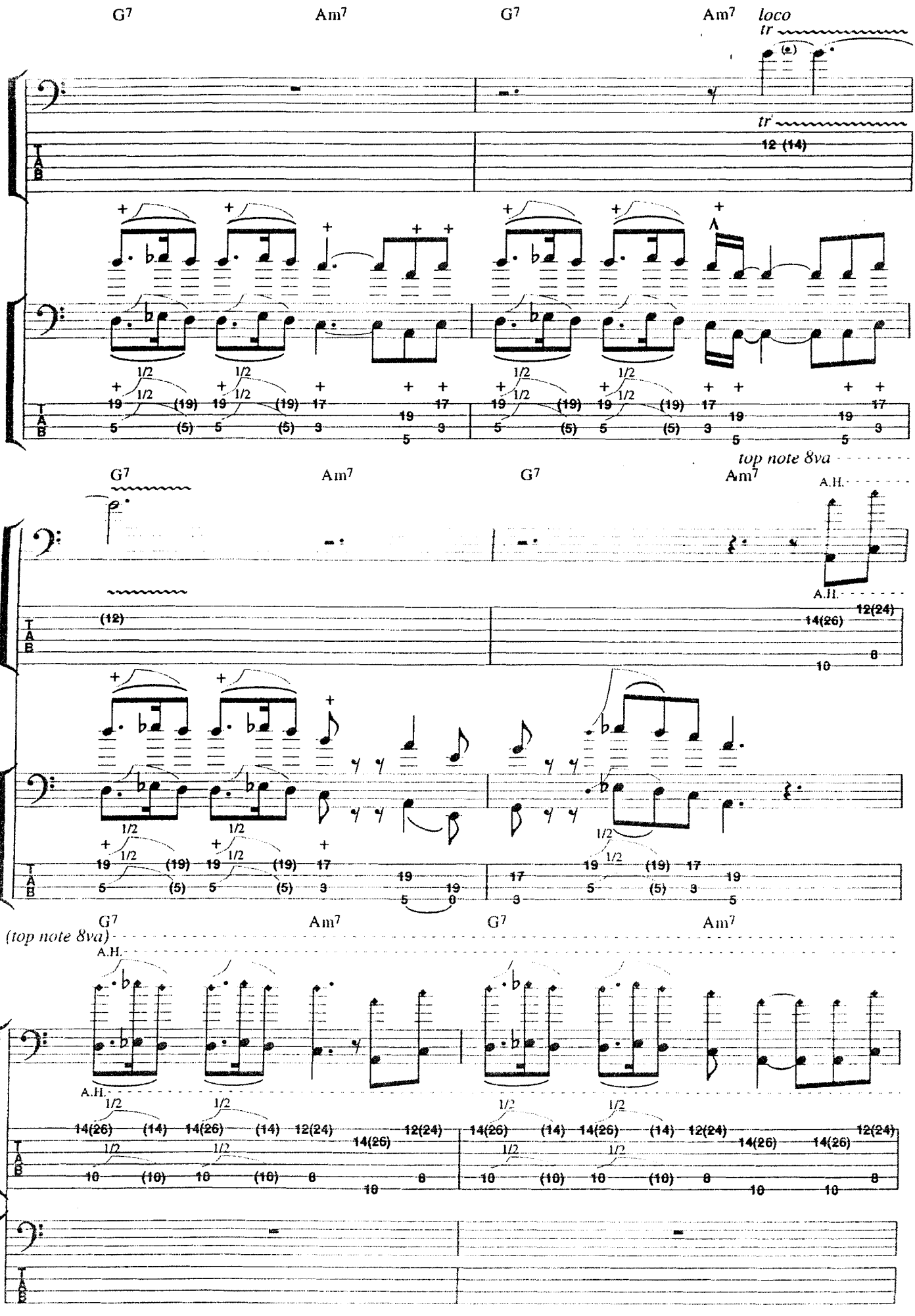
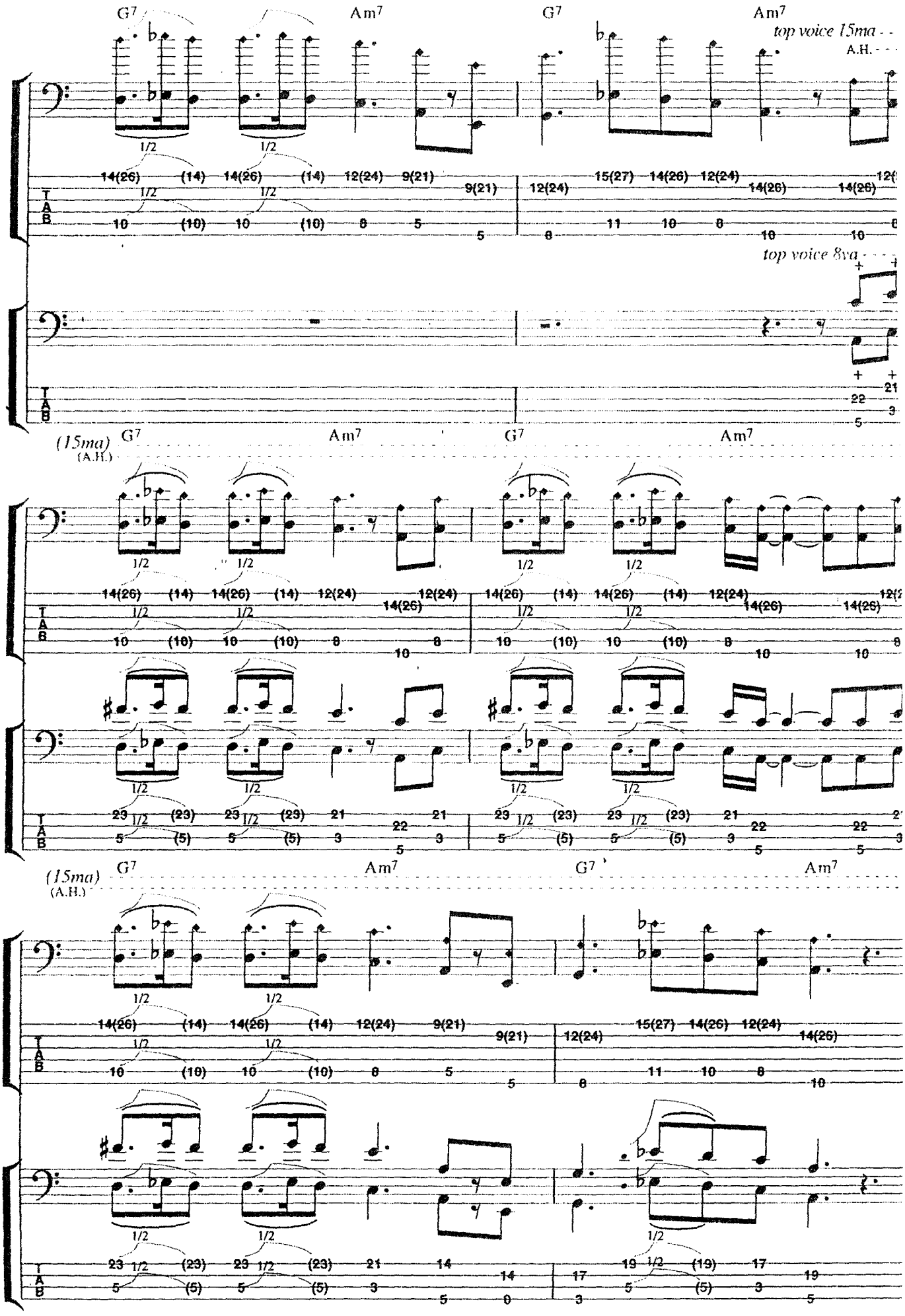
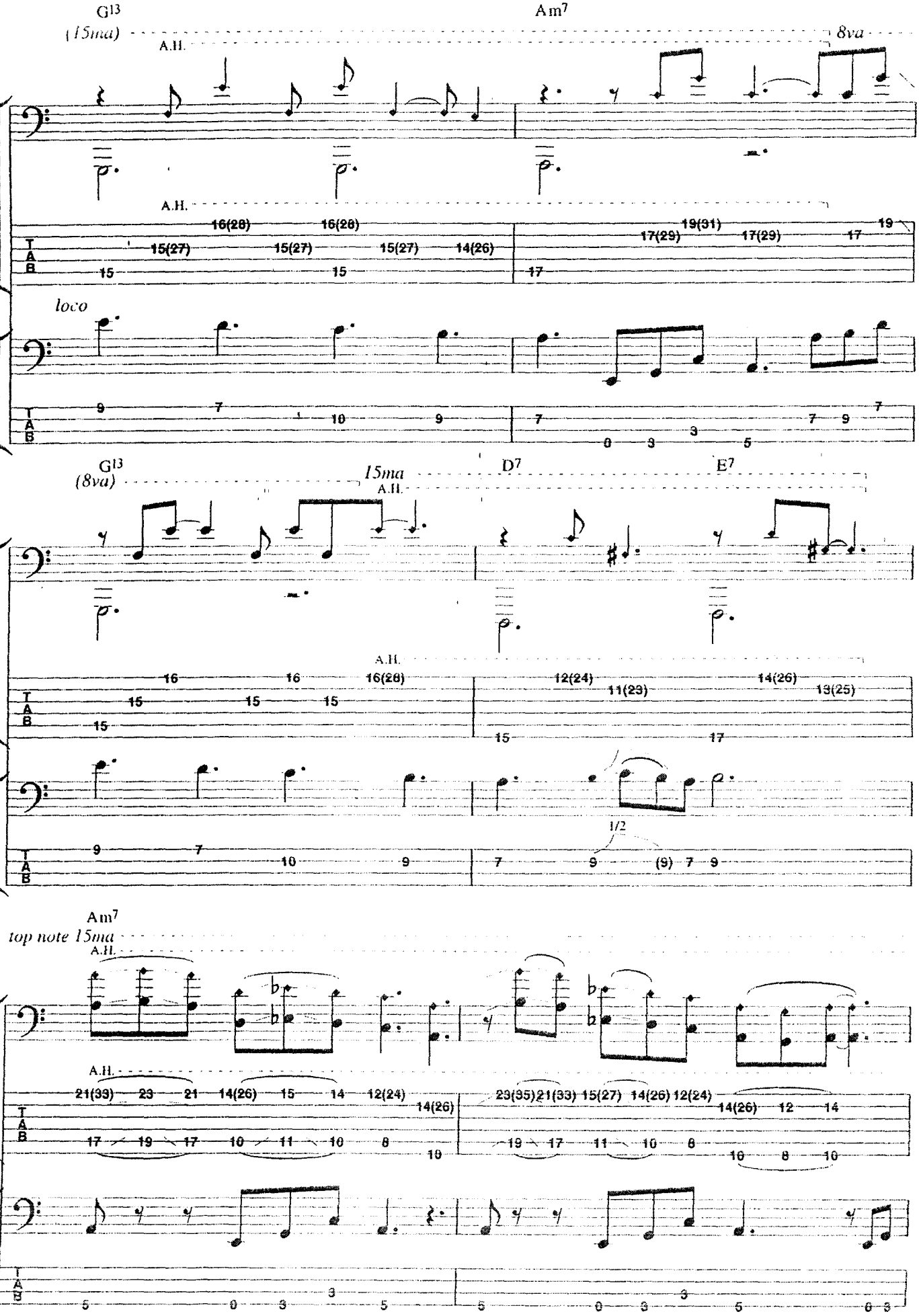

(15ma)
A.H.
8va
G7
Am7
21(33) 23 21
20(32) 19 17
19(31) 17(29)
18(30)
17(29)
18 17 15 17
1/2
5 0 3 3 5 5 0 3 5 (5) 3 5
8va
G13
Am7
A.H.
16 16(28)
15 15(27) 15(27) 15
15
17 19 17
17
S 1/2 S 1/2 S 1/2 S 1/2 S
9 (9) 7 (7) 10 (10) 9 (9) 7
S S 7
0 3 3 5
(8va)
G13
D7
E7
A.H.
16(28) 16(28)
15(27) 15(27) 15(27)
15
17
16
15
19(31)
S 1/2 S 1/2 S 1/2 S 1/2 S S 1/2 S S
9 (9) 7 (7) 10 (10) 9 (9) 7 9 (9) 7 9

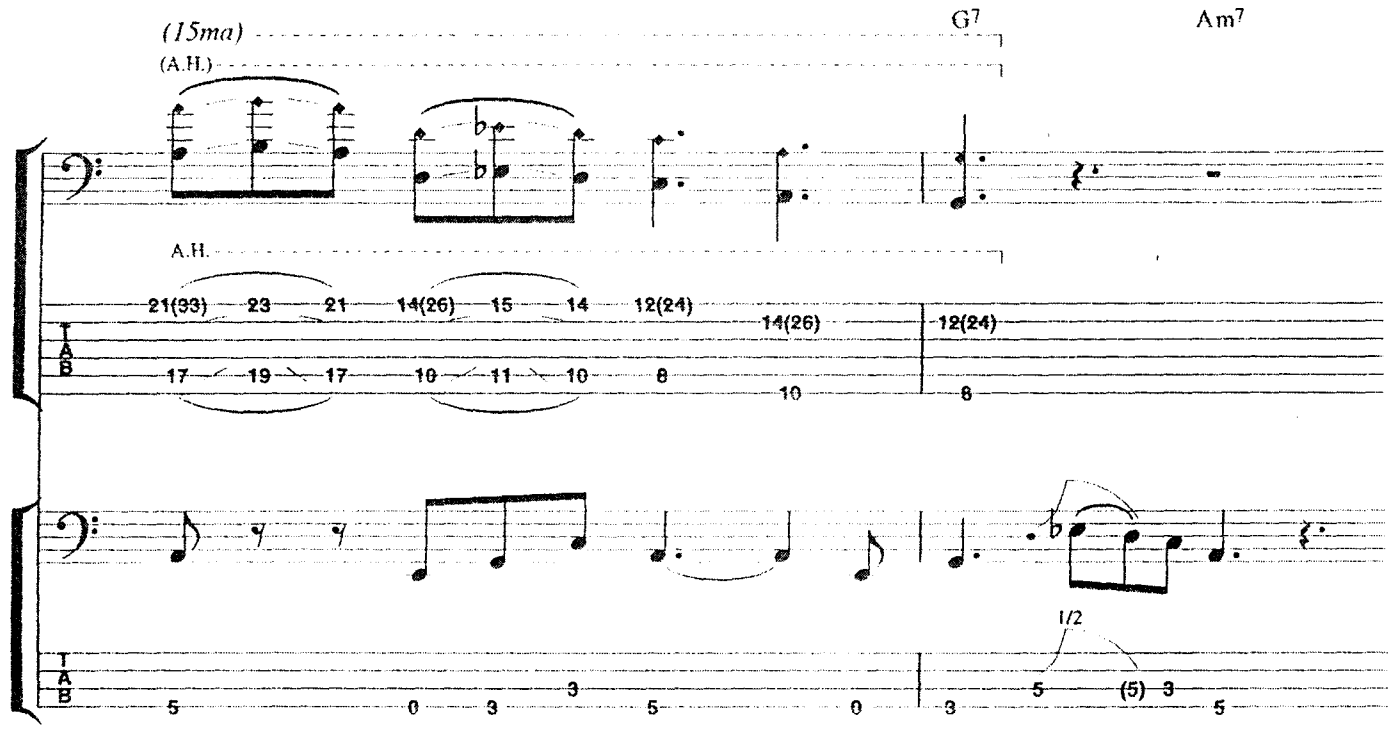

Am7
15ma
A.H.
A.H.
21(33) 23 21 20(32) 19 17(29) 19(31)
21(33) 23 21 20(32) 19(31) 17(29) 19(31) 17(29) 18(30) 17 15(27) 17(29) 15(27) 17(29)
(15ma)
G7
Am7
A.H.
8va
A.H.
23(35) 21(33) 20(32) 19(31) 17(29) 19(31)
17(29) 18 17 15 17
1/2
A7
A7sus
A7(♭5)
A7sus

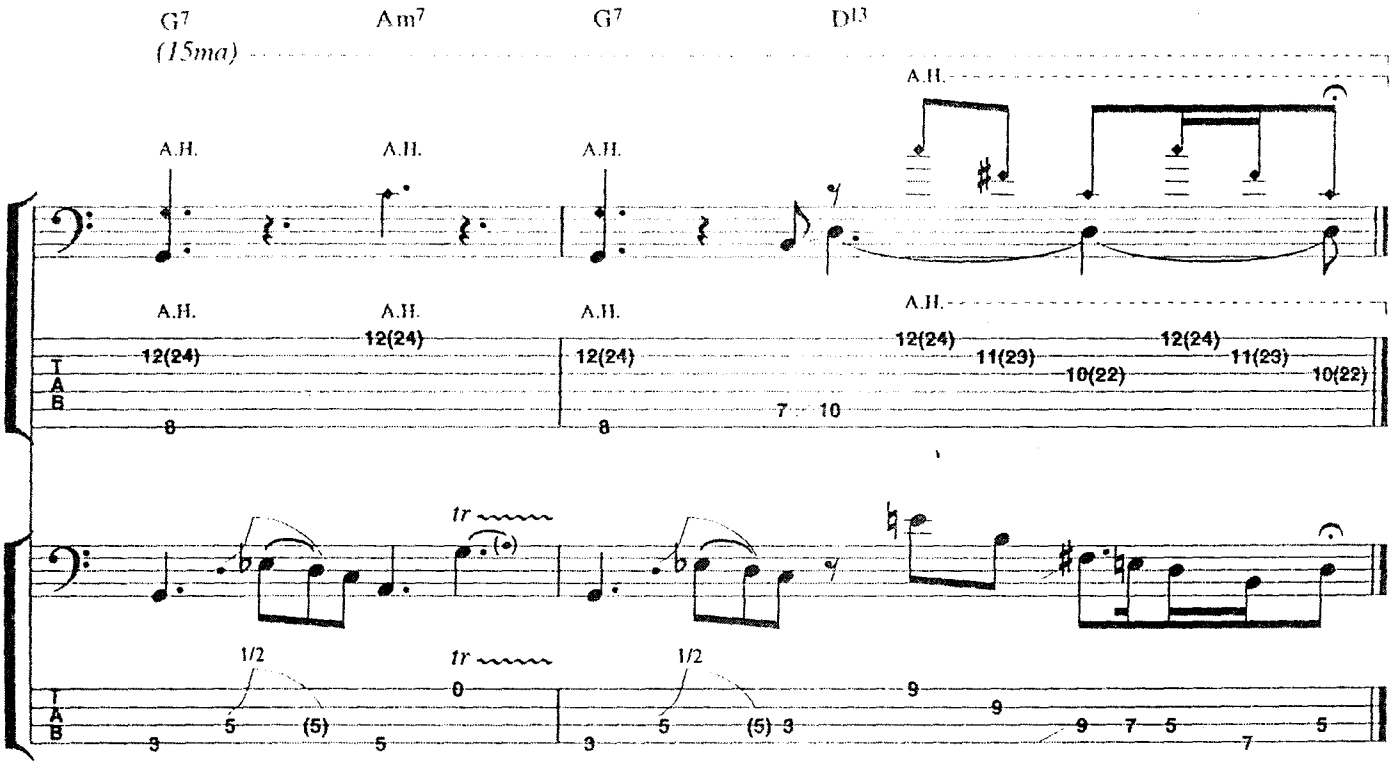

A7
A7sus
A7(♭5)
A7
8va
F6/9
F
Fsus
Fmaj7
F6/9
Tb
F6/6
F7(♯11)
(8va)
(E5)
A.H.
A.H.
13(25)
12(24)


G7
Am7
G7
Am7
loco
tr
tr
12 (14)
top note 8va
A.H.
A.H.
(12)
14(26)
12(24)
10
8
(top note 8va)
A.H.
A.H.
1/2
14(26)
(14)
12(24)
10
(10)
8
T
A
B


G7
Am7
G7
Am7
top voice 15ma
A.H.
top voice 8va
(15ma)
(A.H.)
G7
Am7
G7
Am7
(15ma)
(A.H.)
G7
Am7
G7
Am7
T
A
B

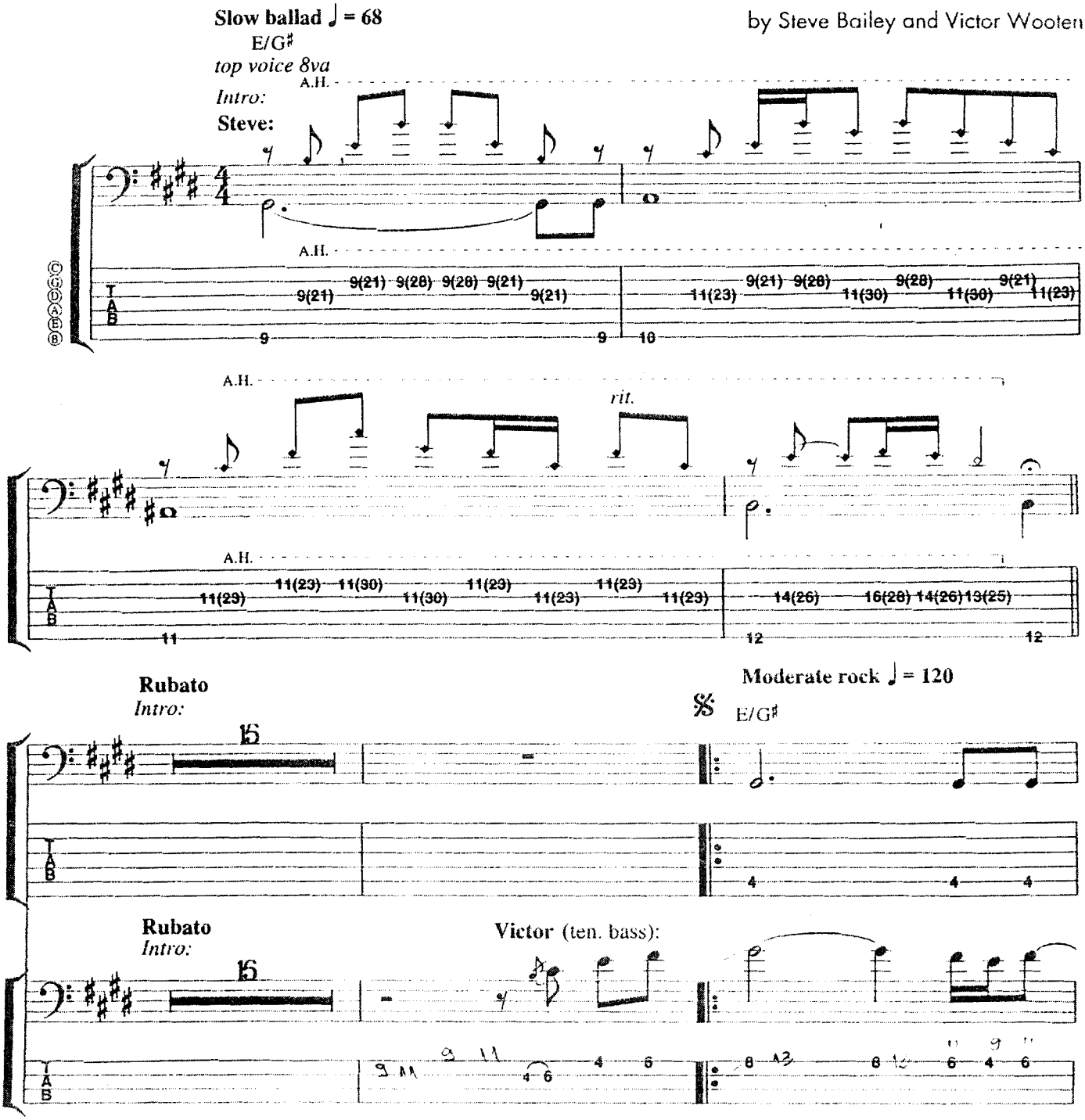

G13
(15ma)
A.H.
Am7
8va
A.H.
16(28) 16(28)
15(27) 15(27) 15(27) 14(26)
19(31)
17(29) 17(29) 17
19
15 15 17
loco
9 7 10 9 7 0 3 3 5 7 9 7
G13
(8va)
15ma
A.H.
D7
E7
A.H.
16 16 16(28)
15 15 15
15
12(24) 14(26)
11(23) 13(25)
15 17
1/2
9 7 10 9 7 9 (9) 7 9
Am7
top note 15ma
A.H.
A.H.
21(33) 23 21 14(26) 15 14 12(24) 14(26)
17 19 17 10 11 10 8 10
23(35) 21(33) 15(27) 14(26) 12(24) 14(26) 12 14
19 17 11 10 8 10 8 10
5 0 3 3 5 5 0 3 3 5 6 3


(15ma)
(A.H.)
G7
Am7
A.H.
21(33) 23 21 14(26) 15 14 12(24) 14(26) 12(24)
17 19 17 10 11 10 8 10 8
1/2
5 0 3 3 5 0 3 5 (5) 3 5


G7
Am7
G7
D13
(15ma)
A.H.
A.H.
A.H.
A.H.
A.H.
A.H.
12(24) 12(24) 12(24) 12(24) 11(23) 12(24) 11(23) 10(22) 10(22)
8 8 7 10
tr
tr
1/2
1/2
3 5 (5) 5 0 3 5 (5) 3 9 9 9 7 5 7 5

Stan the Man

by Steve Bailey and Victor Wooten



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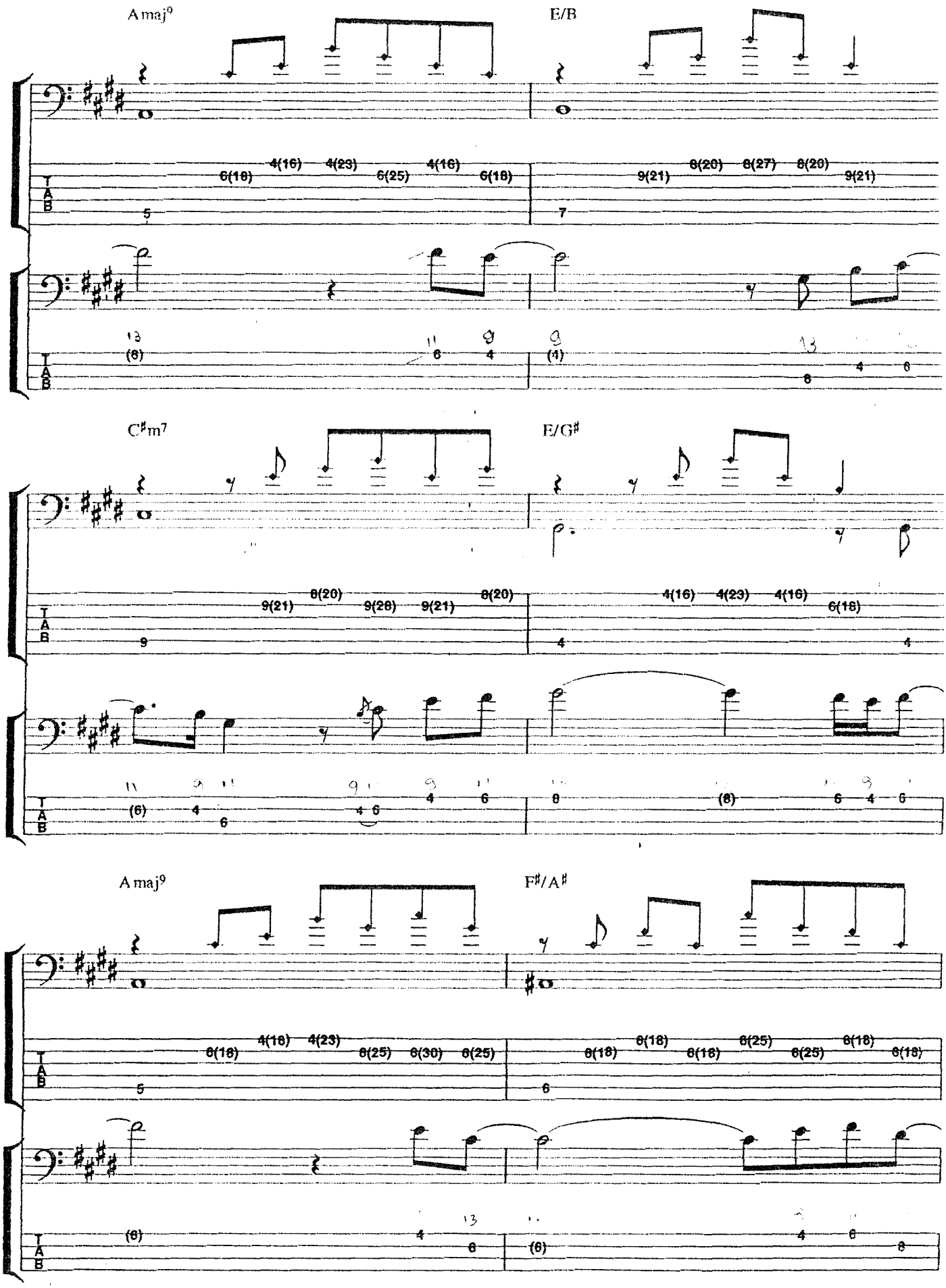
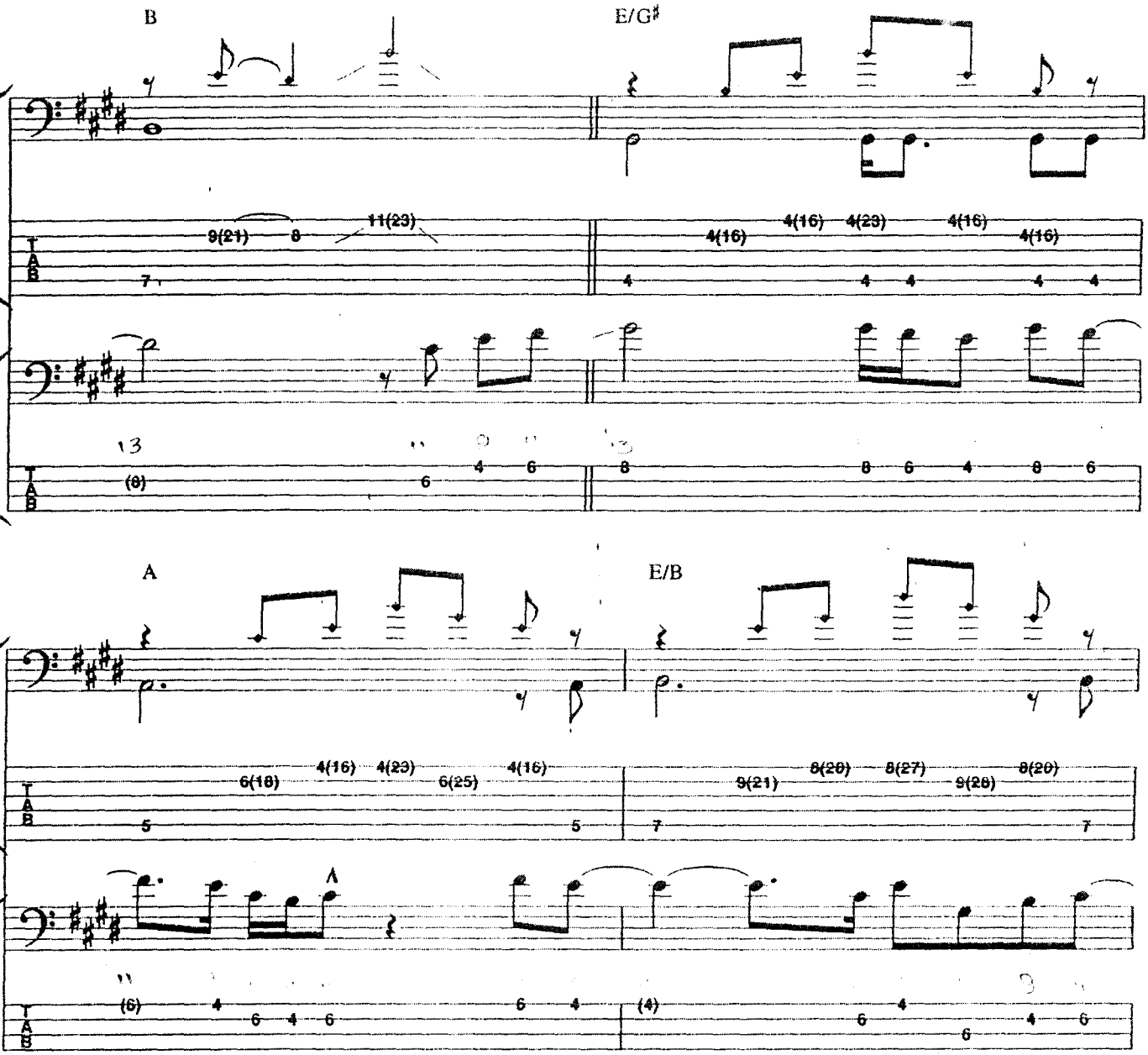
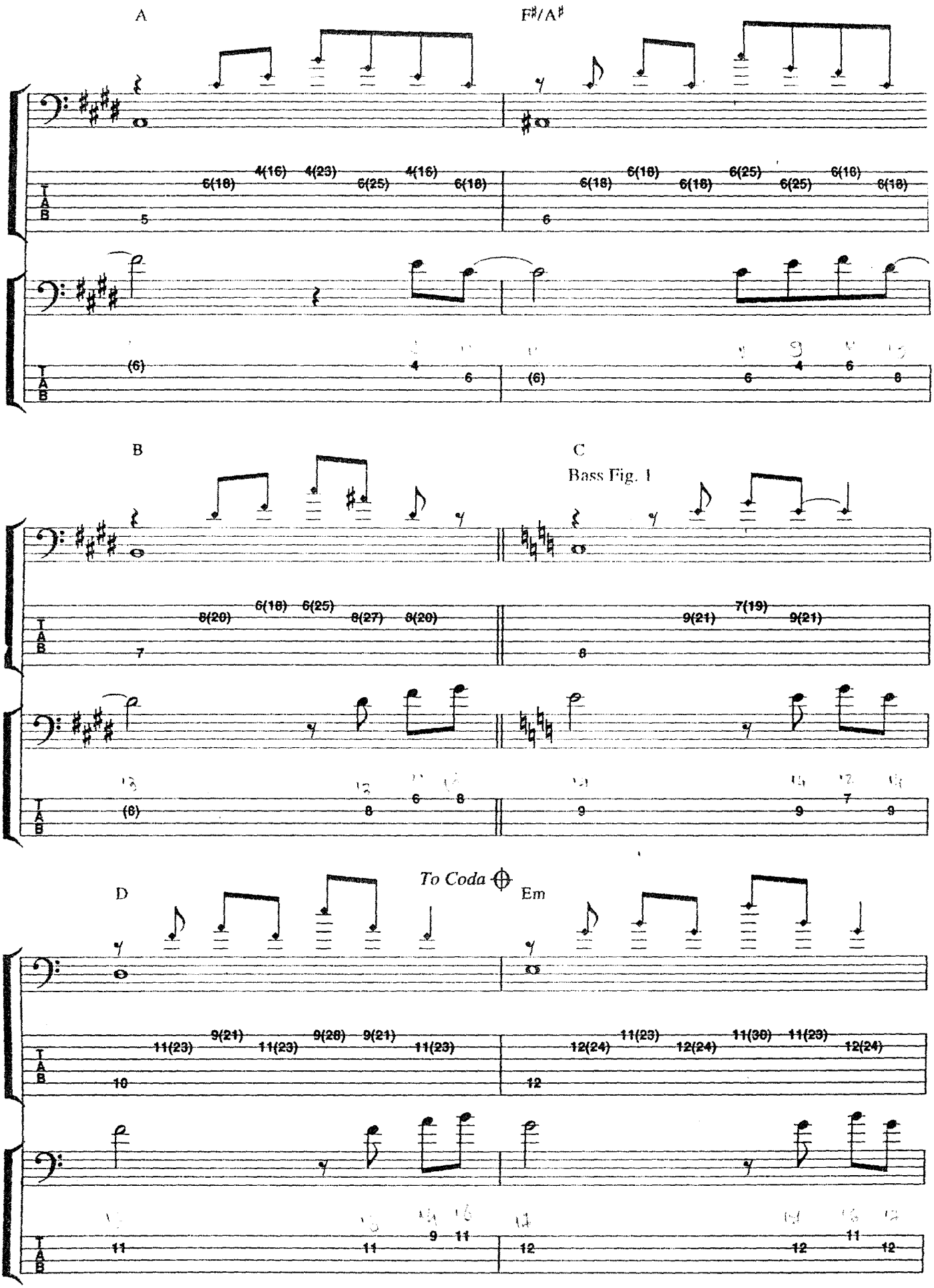
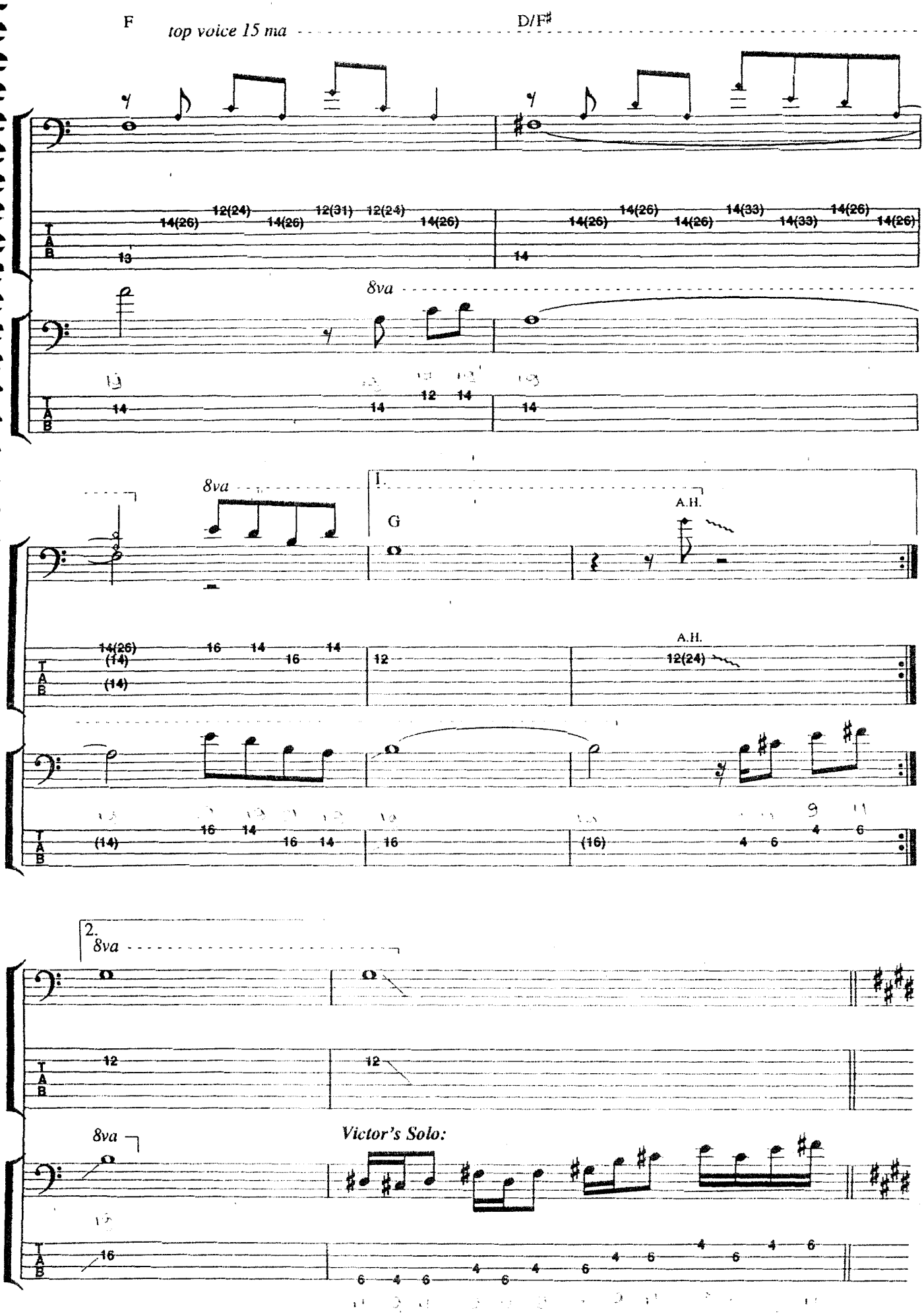

Amaj9
E/B
C♯m7
E/G♯
Amaj9
F♯/A♯

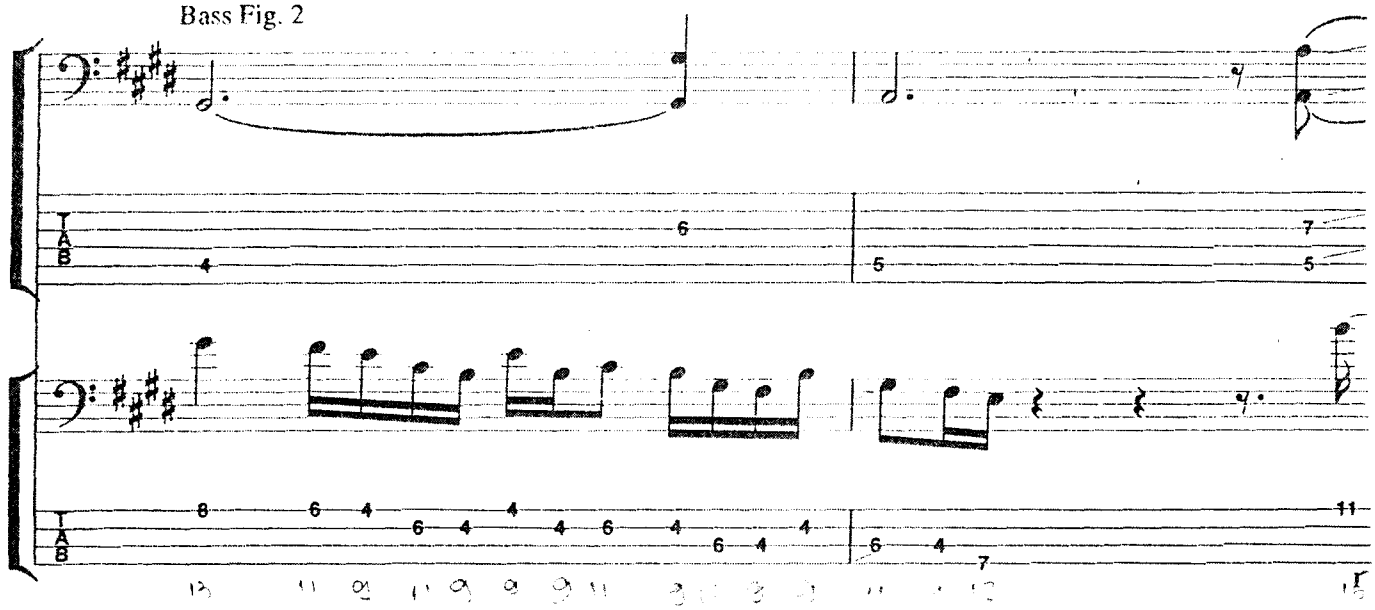

B
E/G♯
A
E/B
C♯m7
E/G♯
(3rd time rit.)


A
F♯/A♯
B
C
Bass Fig. 1
To Coda
D
Em

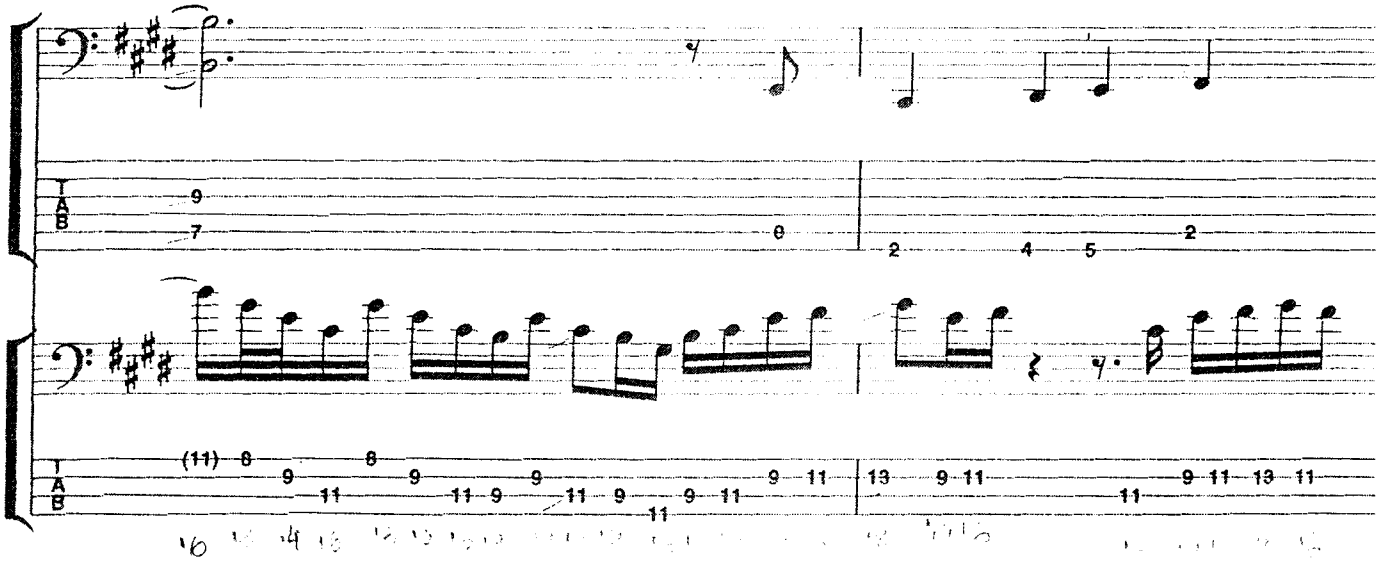

F
top voice 15 ma
D/F♯
8va
8va
1.
G
A.H.
A.H.
2.
8va
8va
Victor's Solo:

E/G♯ A

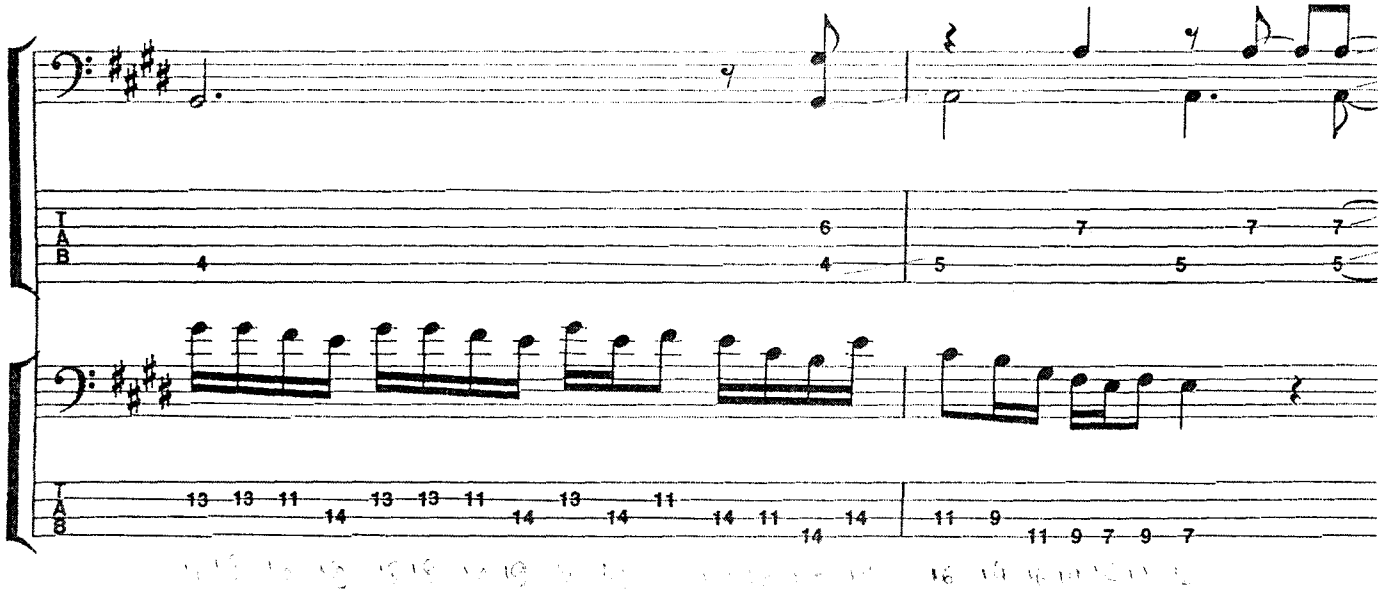
Bass Fig. 2

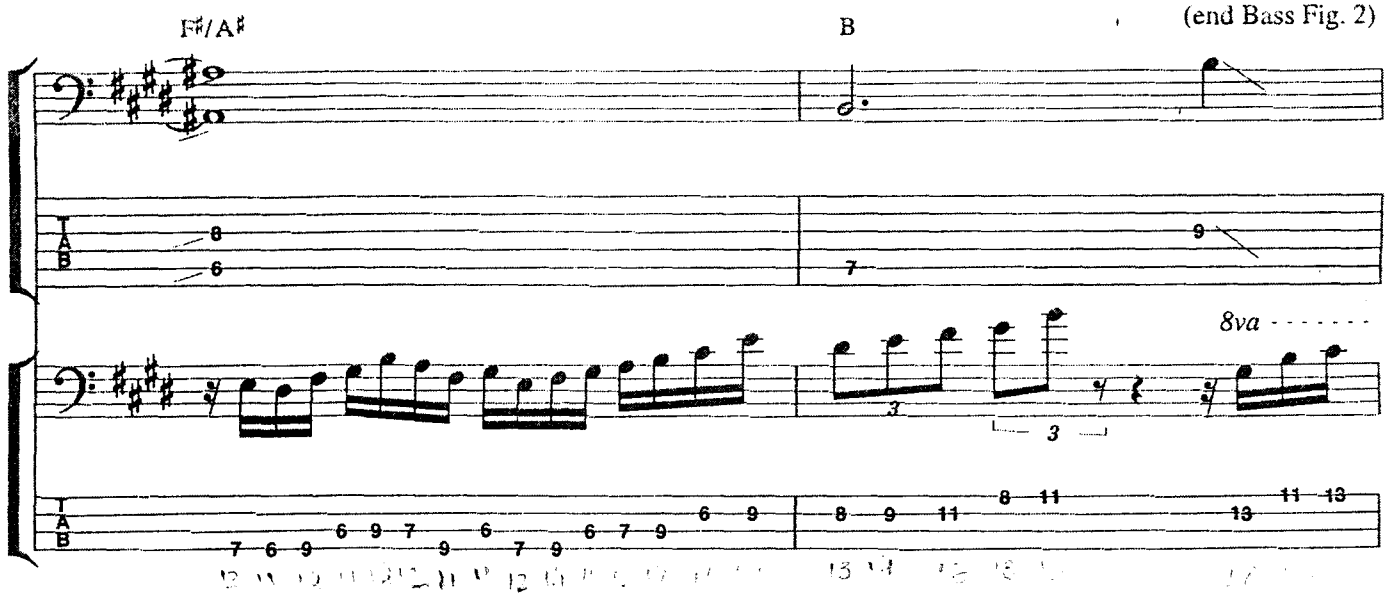


E/B C♯m7

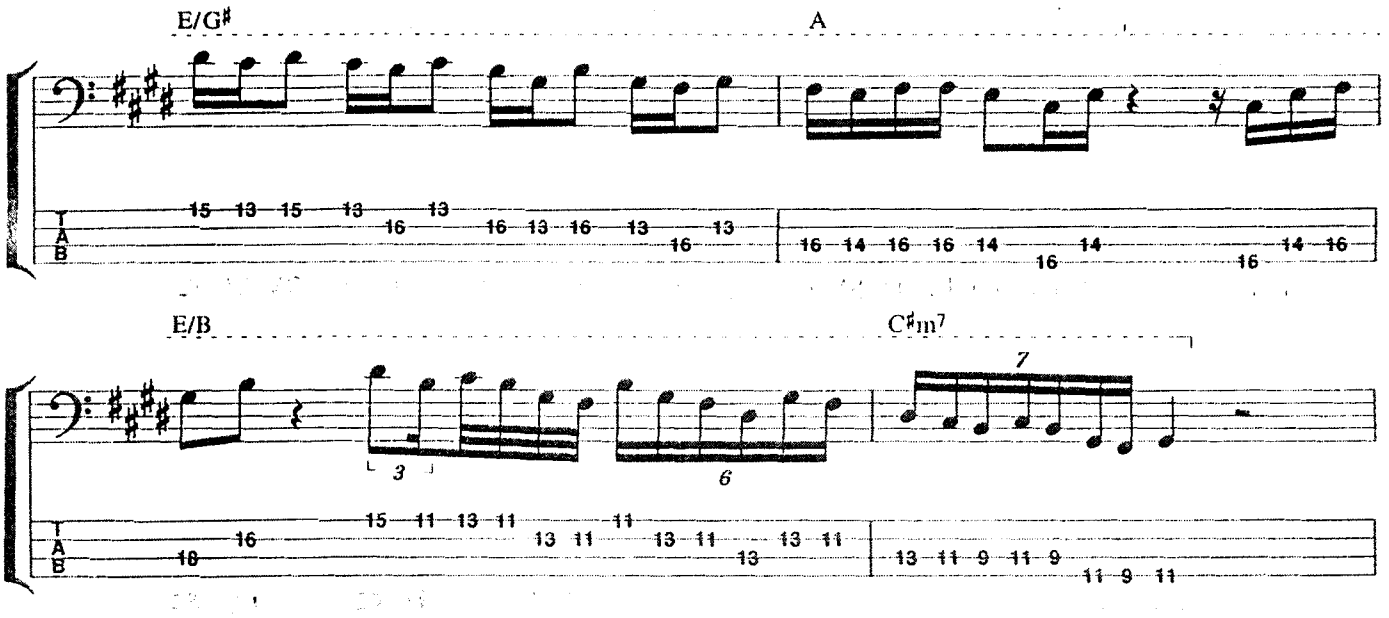


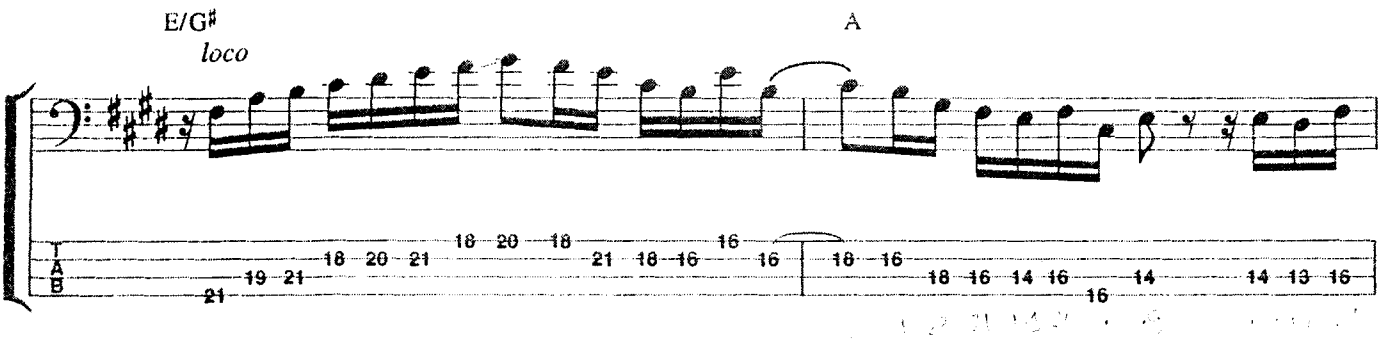
E/G♯ A

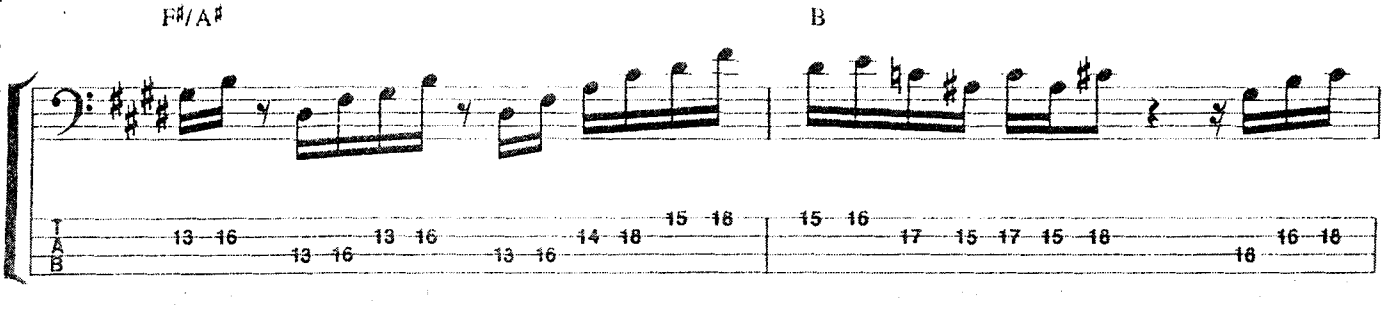


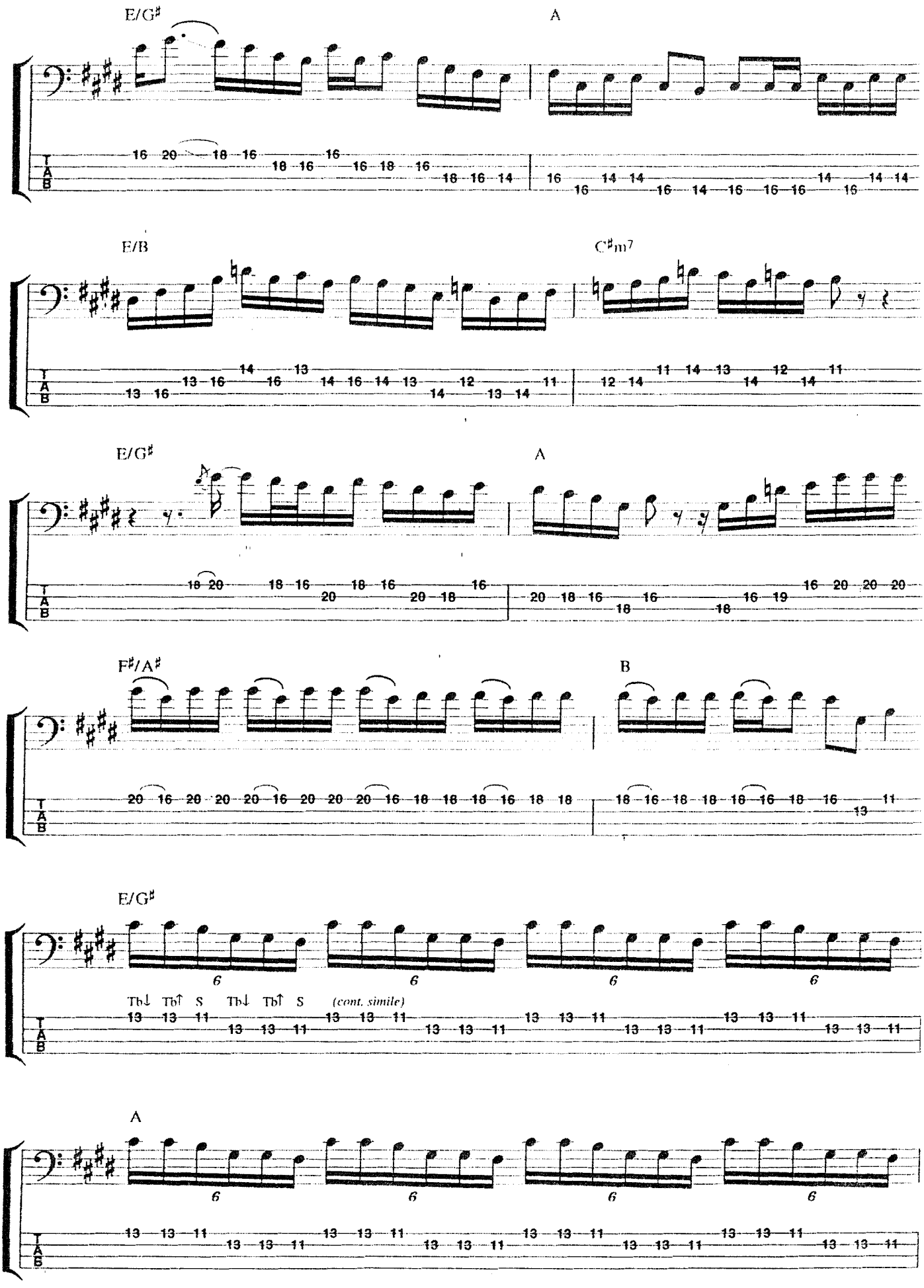


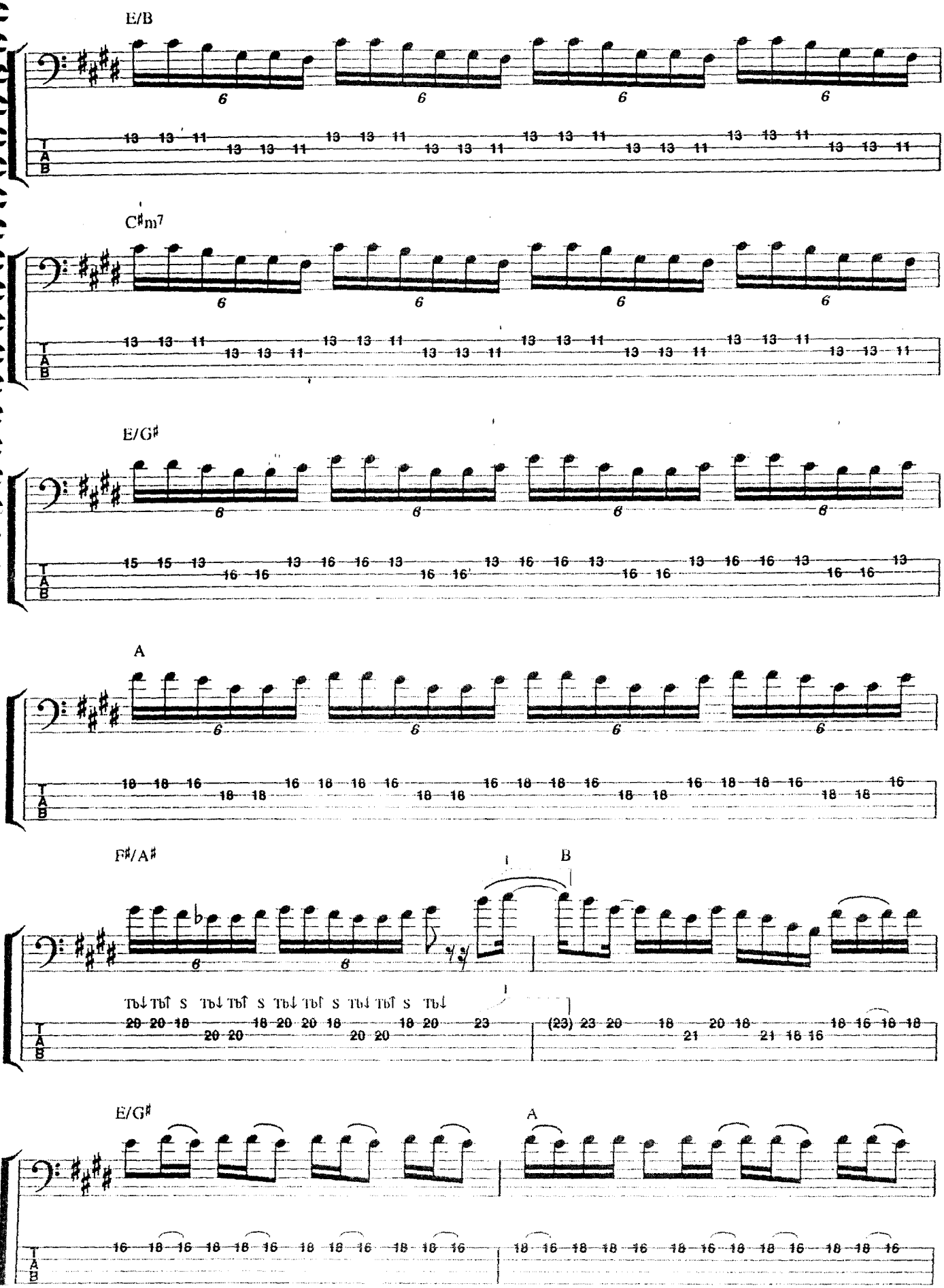
w/Bass Fig. 2 *(4 times)*

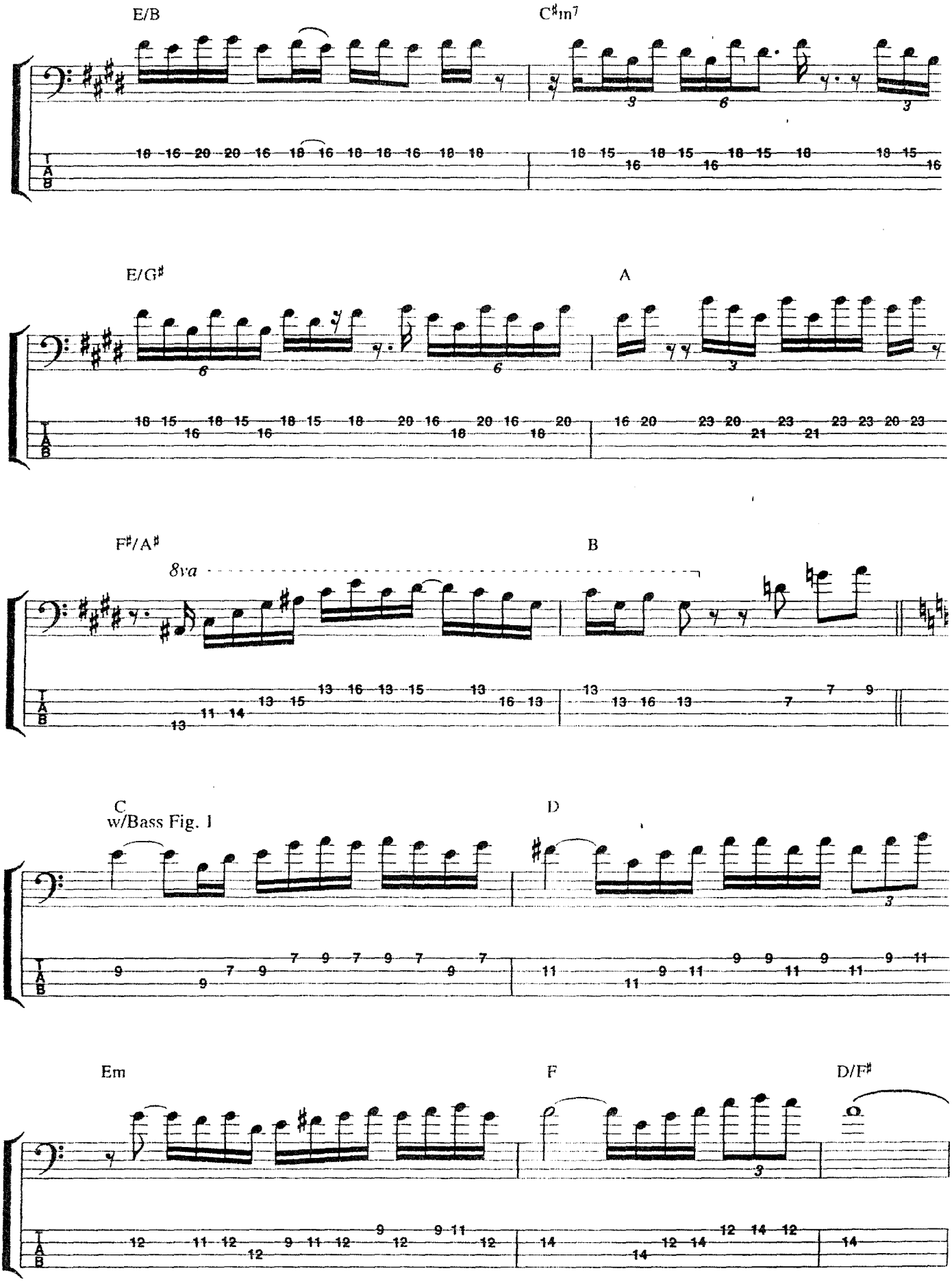


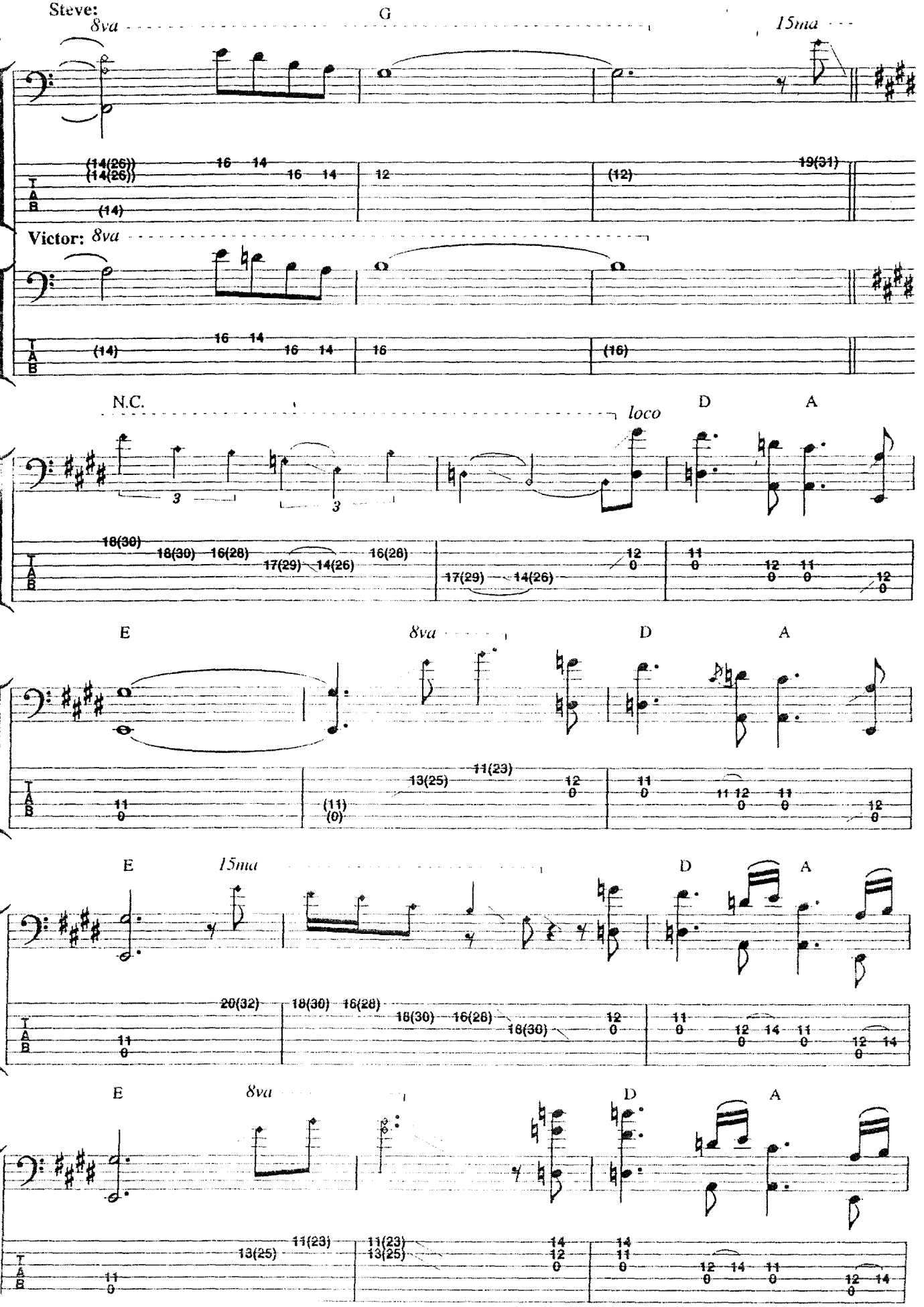


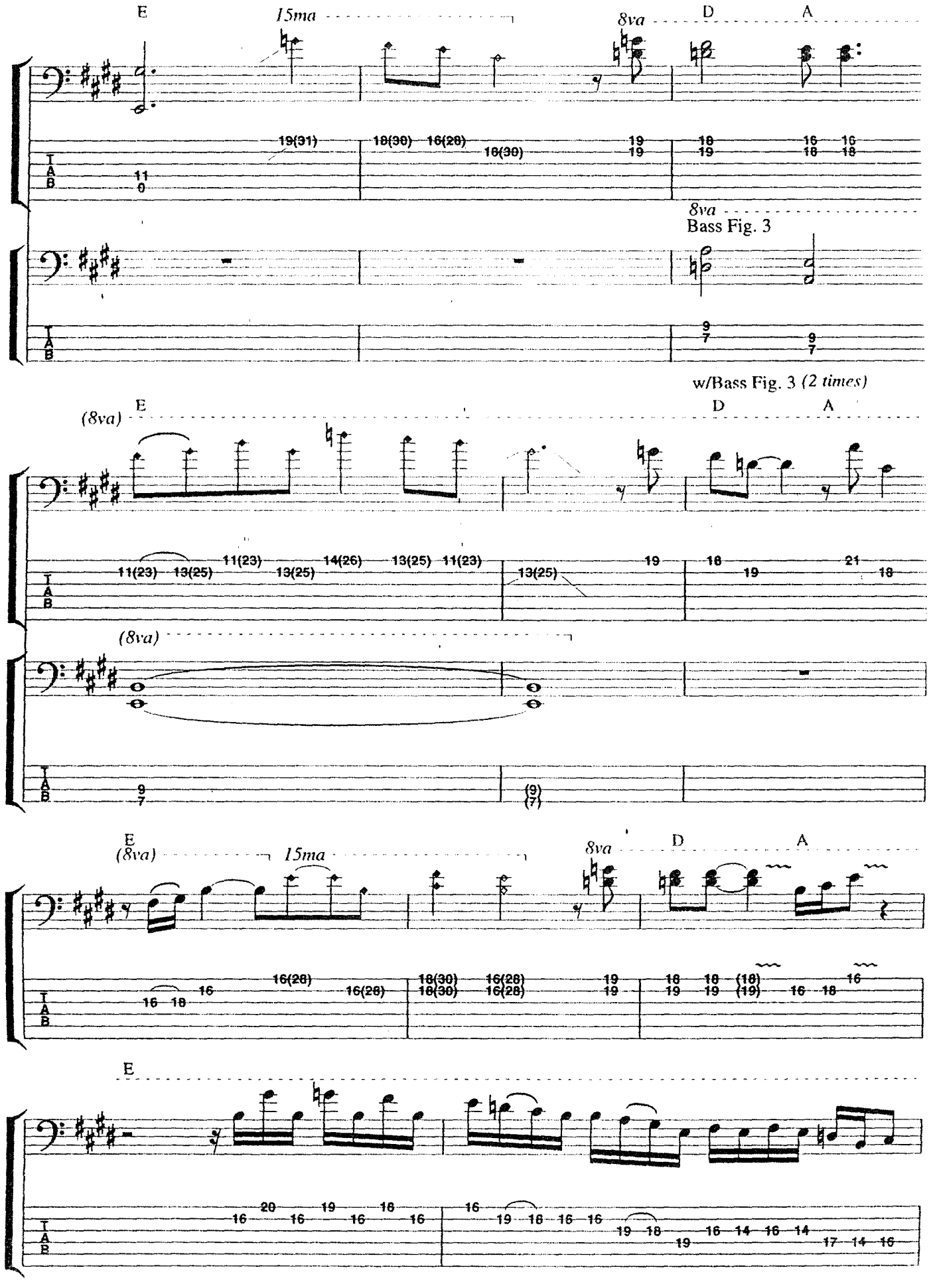


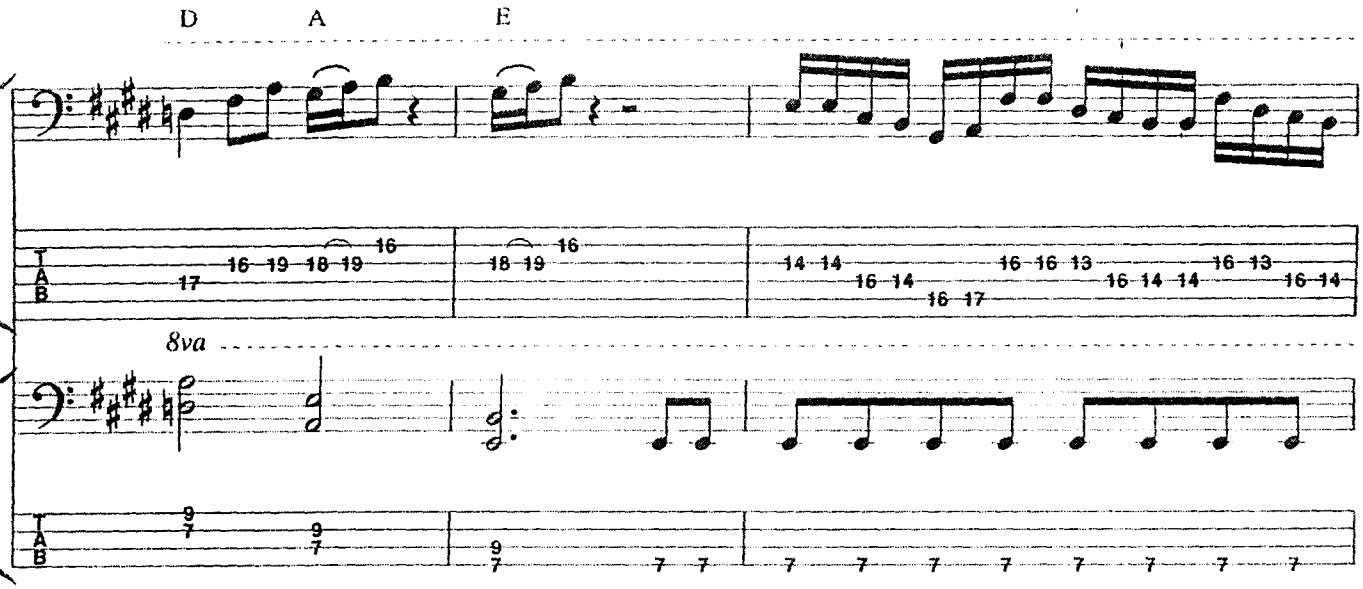

E/G♯
A
E/B
C♯m7
E/G♯
A
F♯/A♯
B
E/G♯
6
Tb↓ Tb↑ S Tb↓ Tb↑ S (cont. simile)
A
6

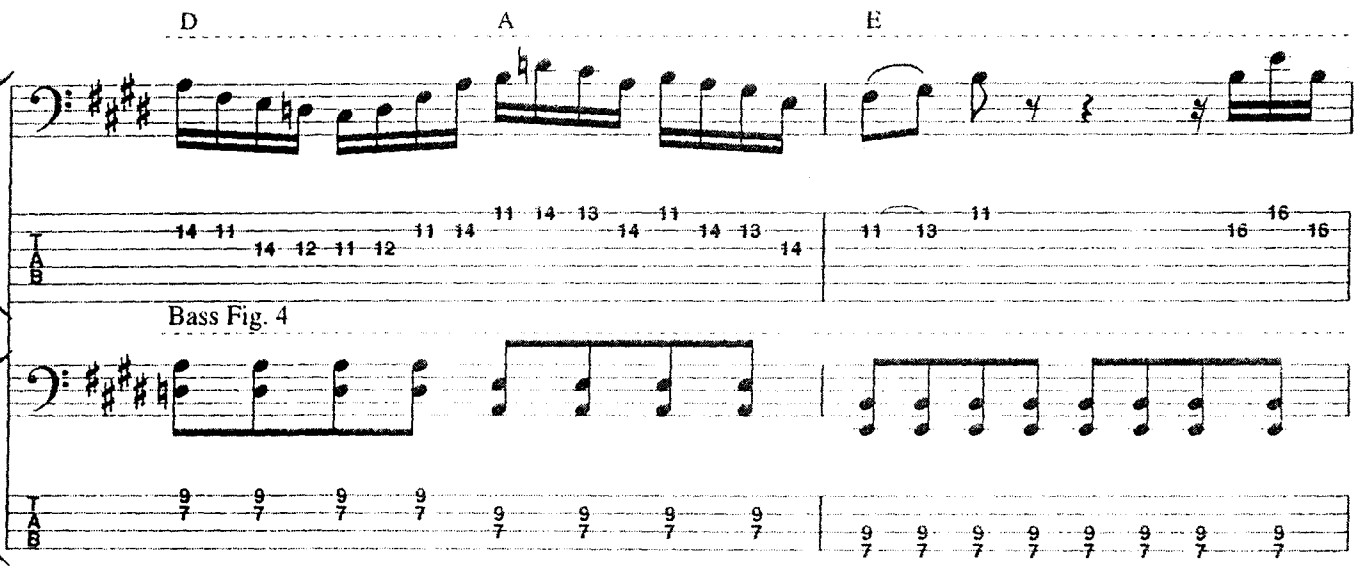

E/B
C♯m7
E/G♯
A
F♯/A♯
B
E/G♯
A

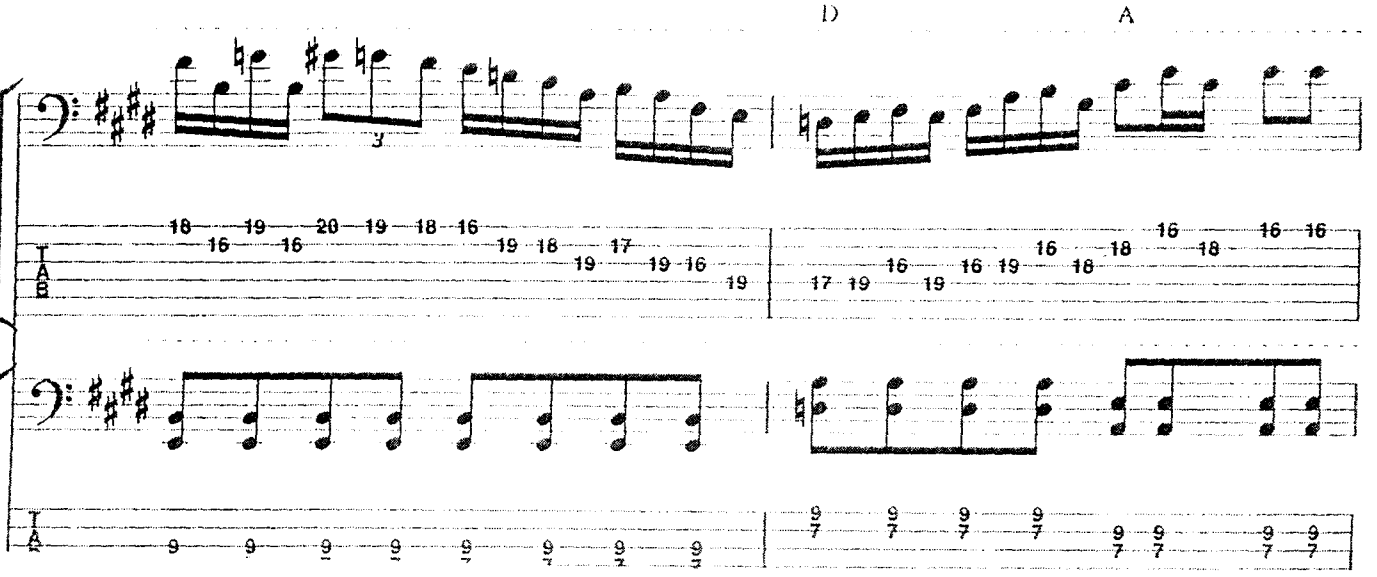

E/B
C♯m7
E/G♯
A
F♯/A♯
8va
B
C
w/Bass Fig. 1
D
Em
F
D/F♯

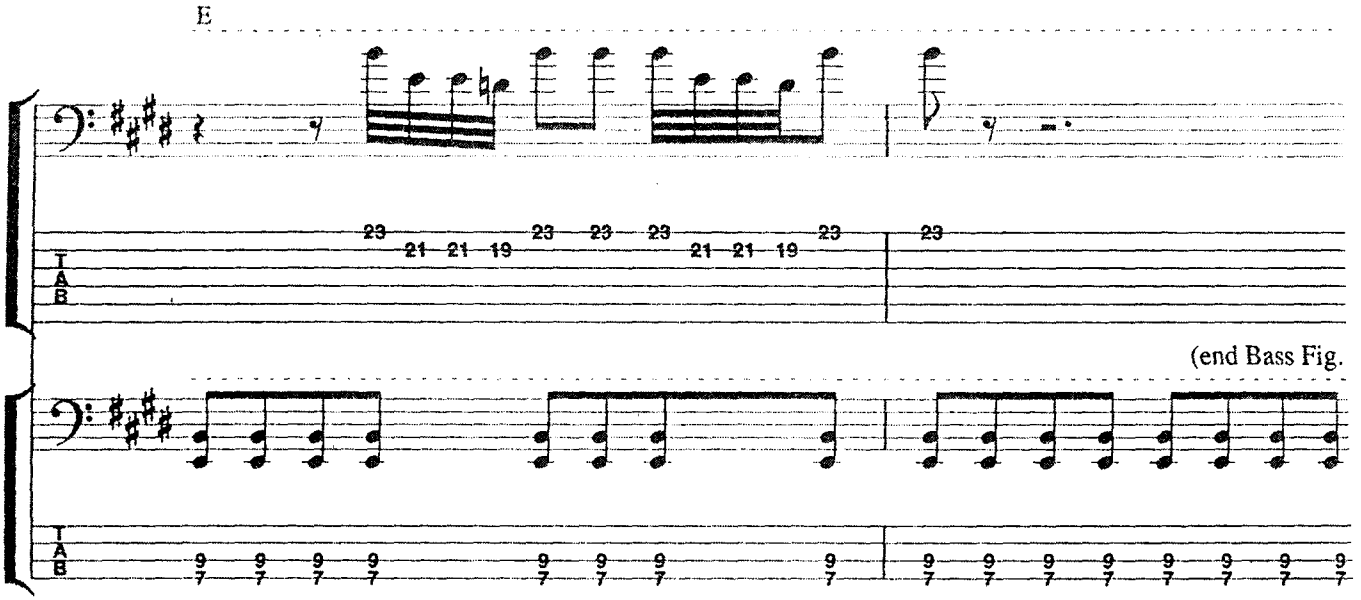

Steve:
8va
G
15ma
Victor:
8va
N.C.
loco
D
A
E
8va
D
A
E
15ma
D
A
E
8va
D
A


E
15ma
8va
D
A
8va
Bass Fig. 3
w/Bass Fig. 3 (2 times)
(8va)
(8va)
E
(8va)
15ma
8va
D
A
E

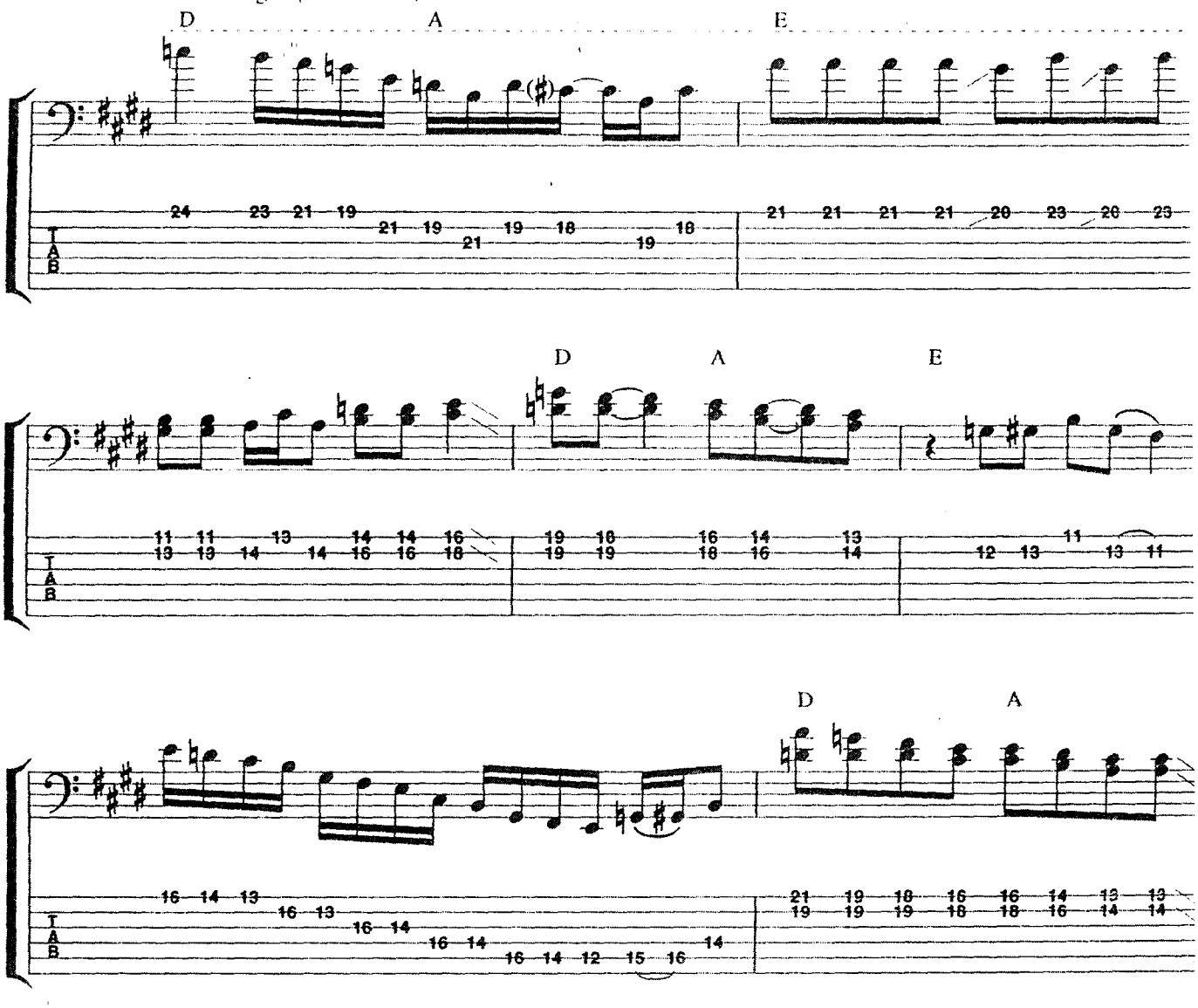

D
A
E
8va

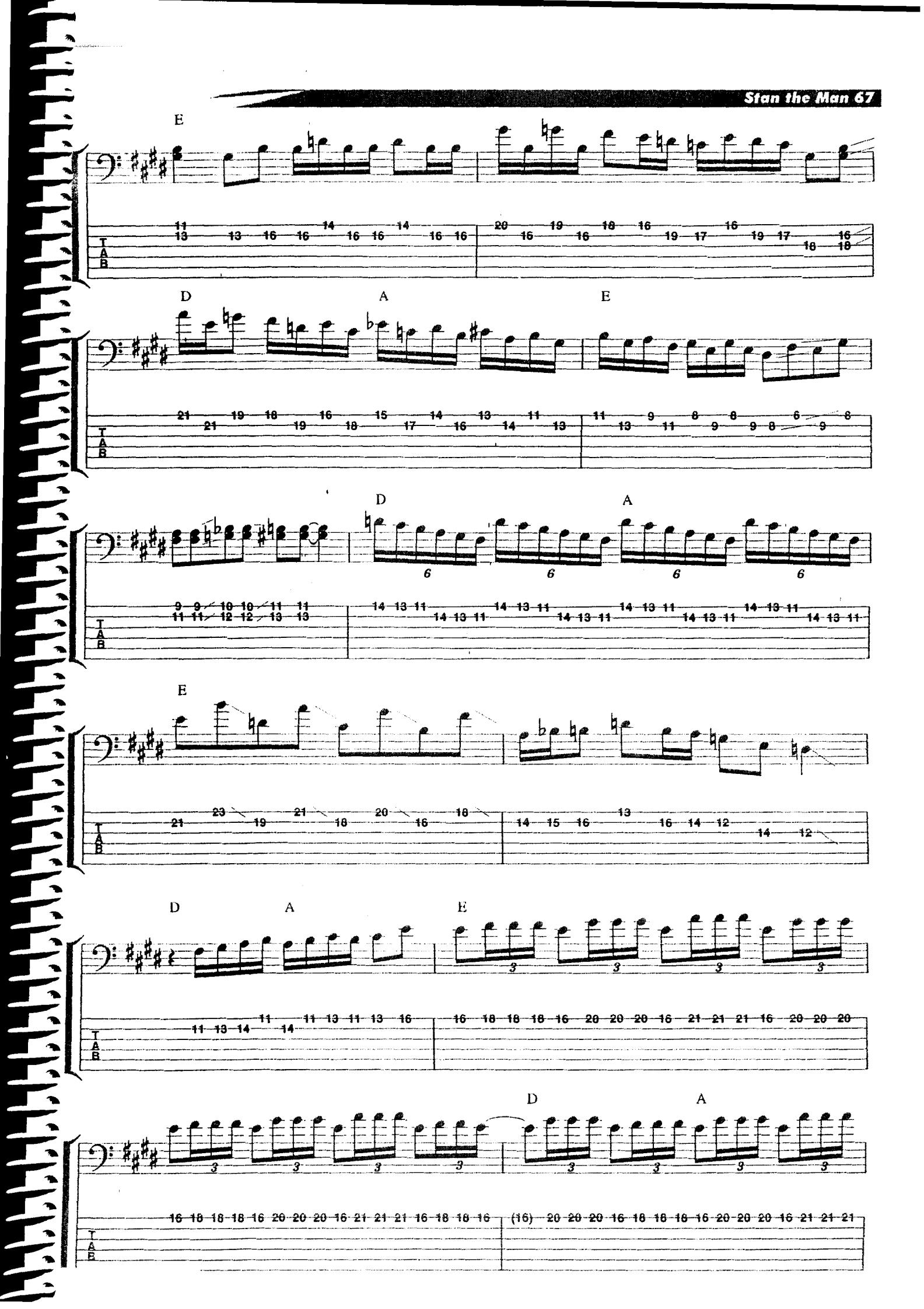

D
A
E
Bass Fig. 4

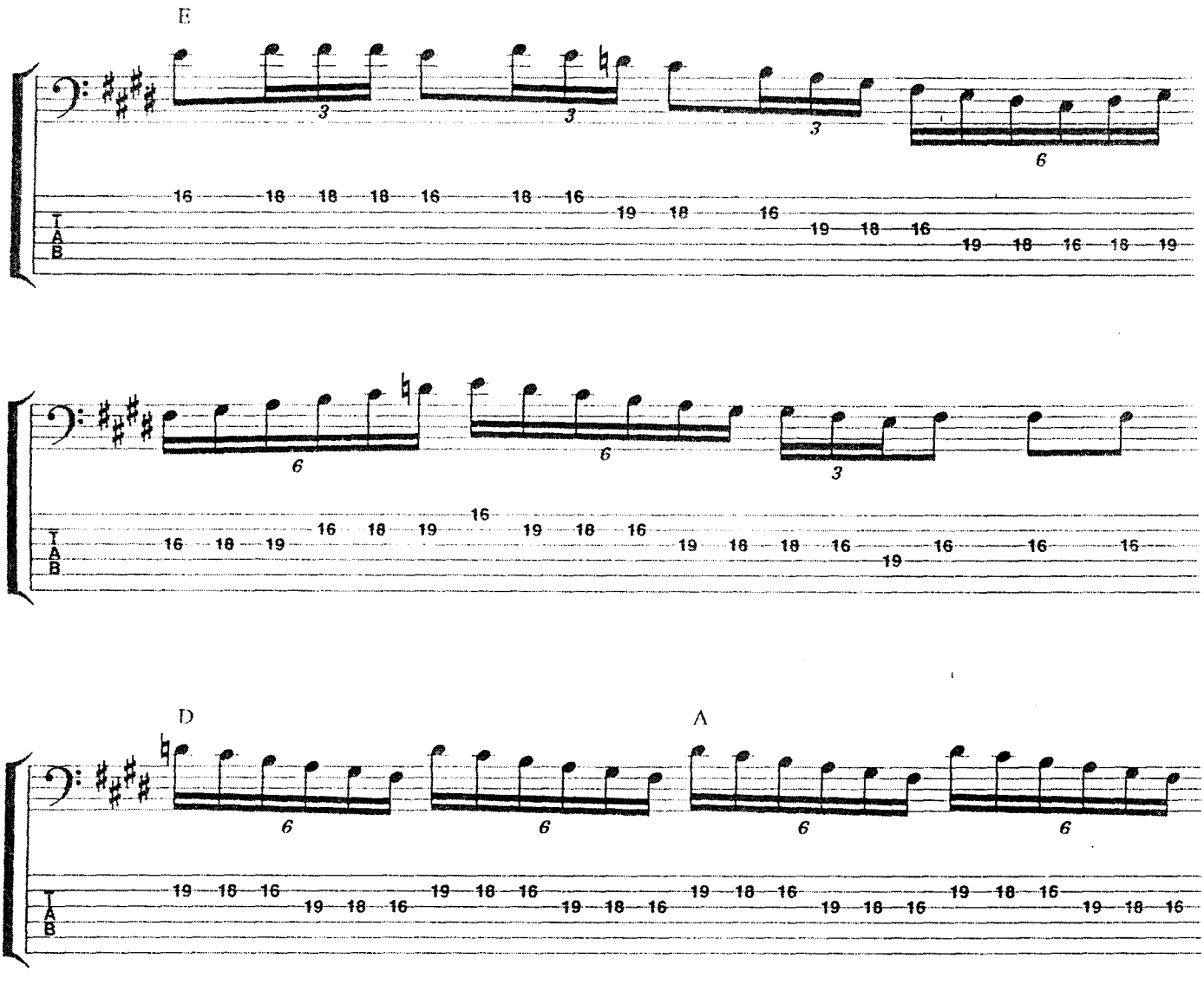

D
A

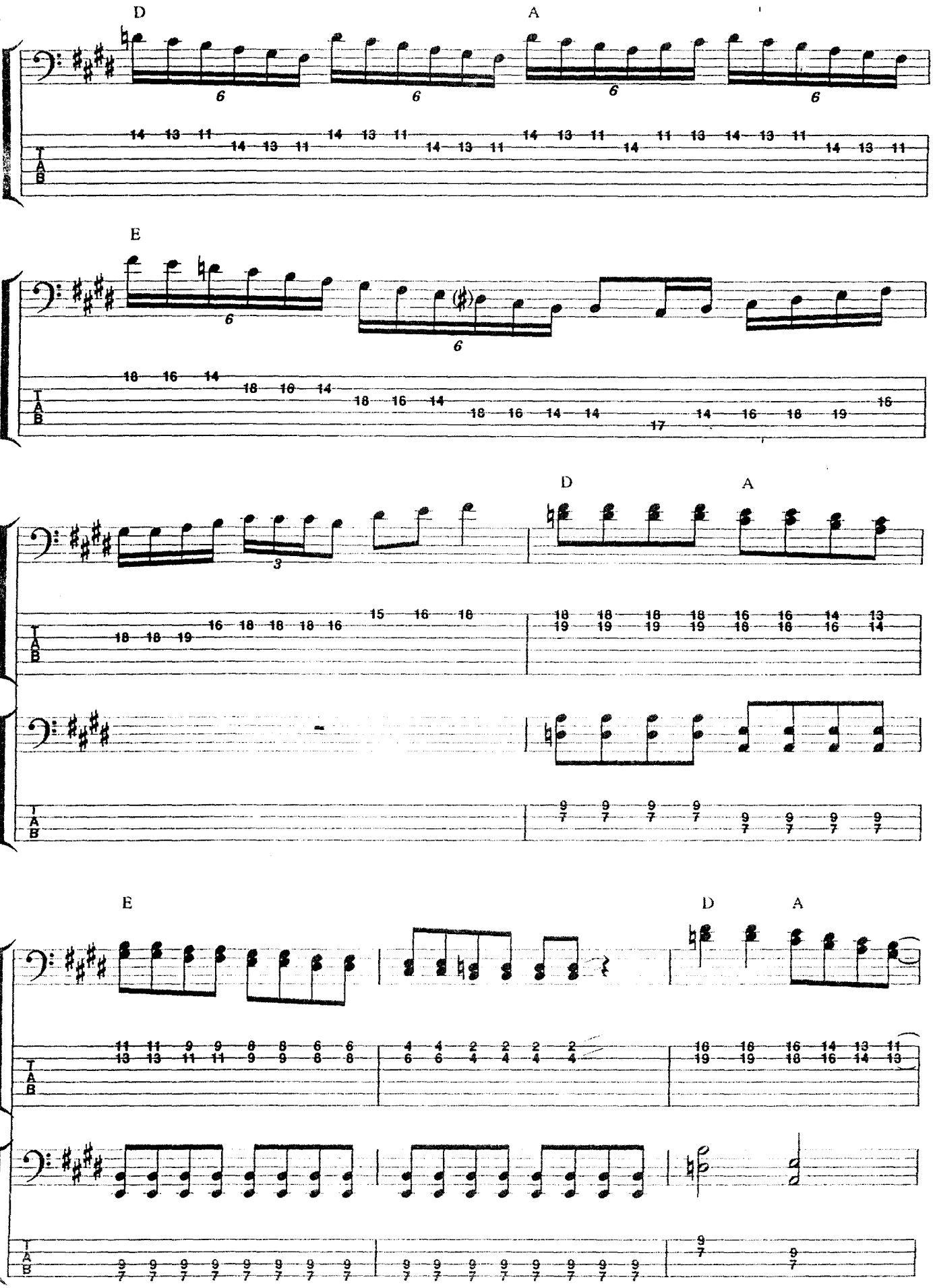


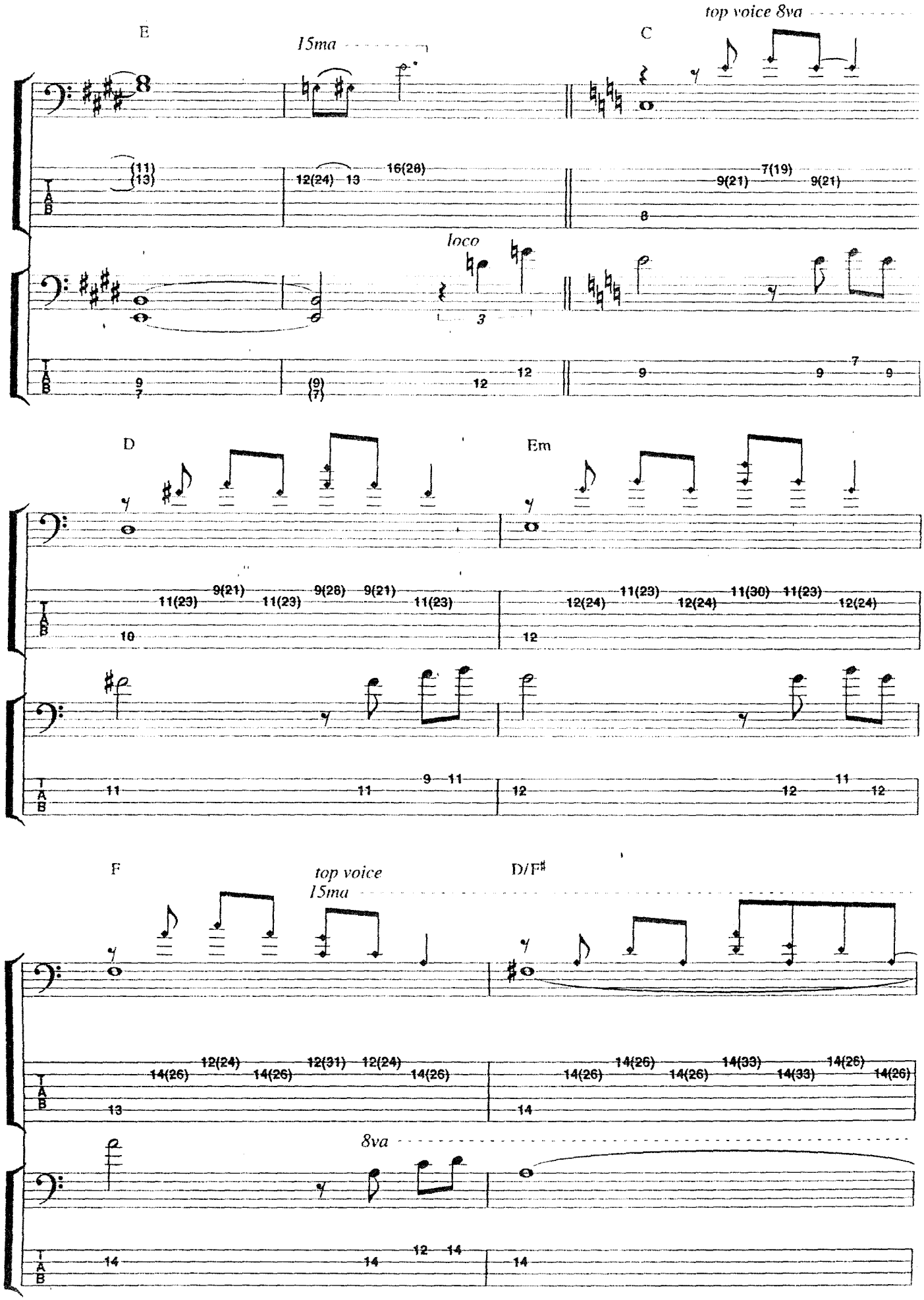
w/Bass Fig. 4 *(4 1/2 times)*

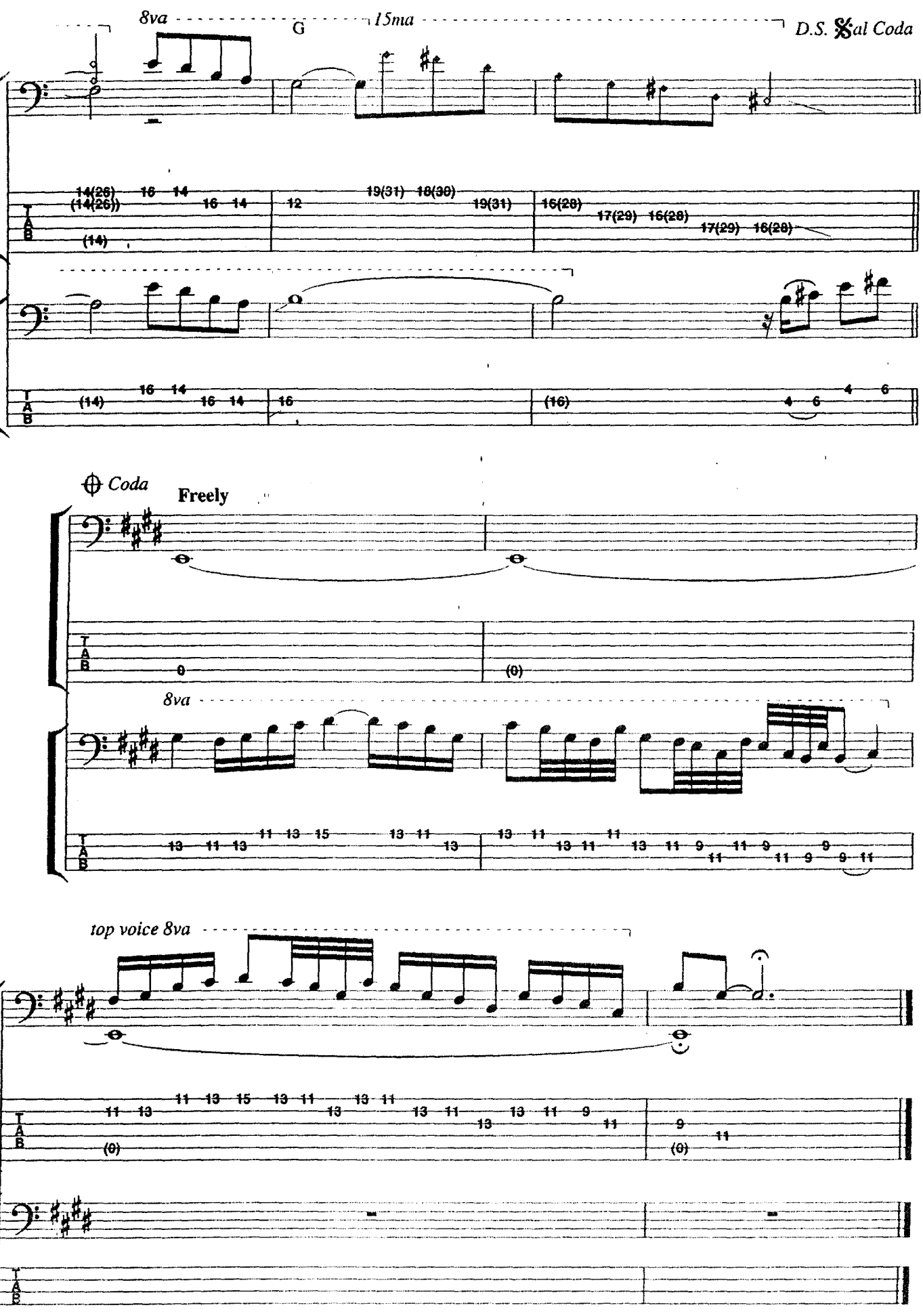



E
D
A
E
D
A
E
D
A
E
D
A


E
D
A
E


D
A
E
D
A
E
D
A


E
15ma
C
top voice 8va
loco
D
Em
F
top voice
15ma
D/F♯
8va

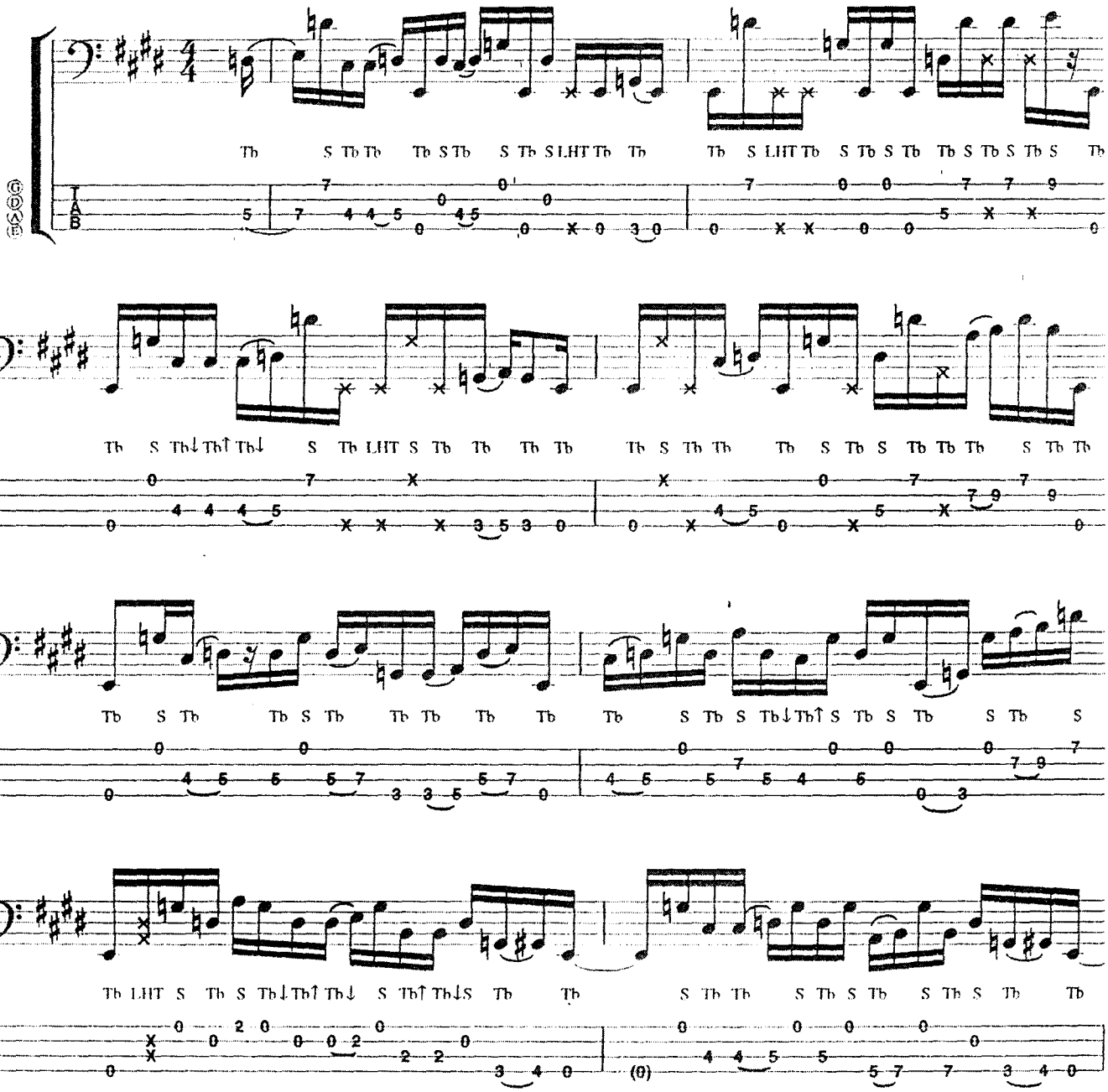

8va
15ma
G
D.S. 𝄋 al Coda
Coda
Freely
8va
top voice 8va

Victor's Jam

by Victor Woote

Medium funk ♩ = 92

N.C.(Em)



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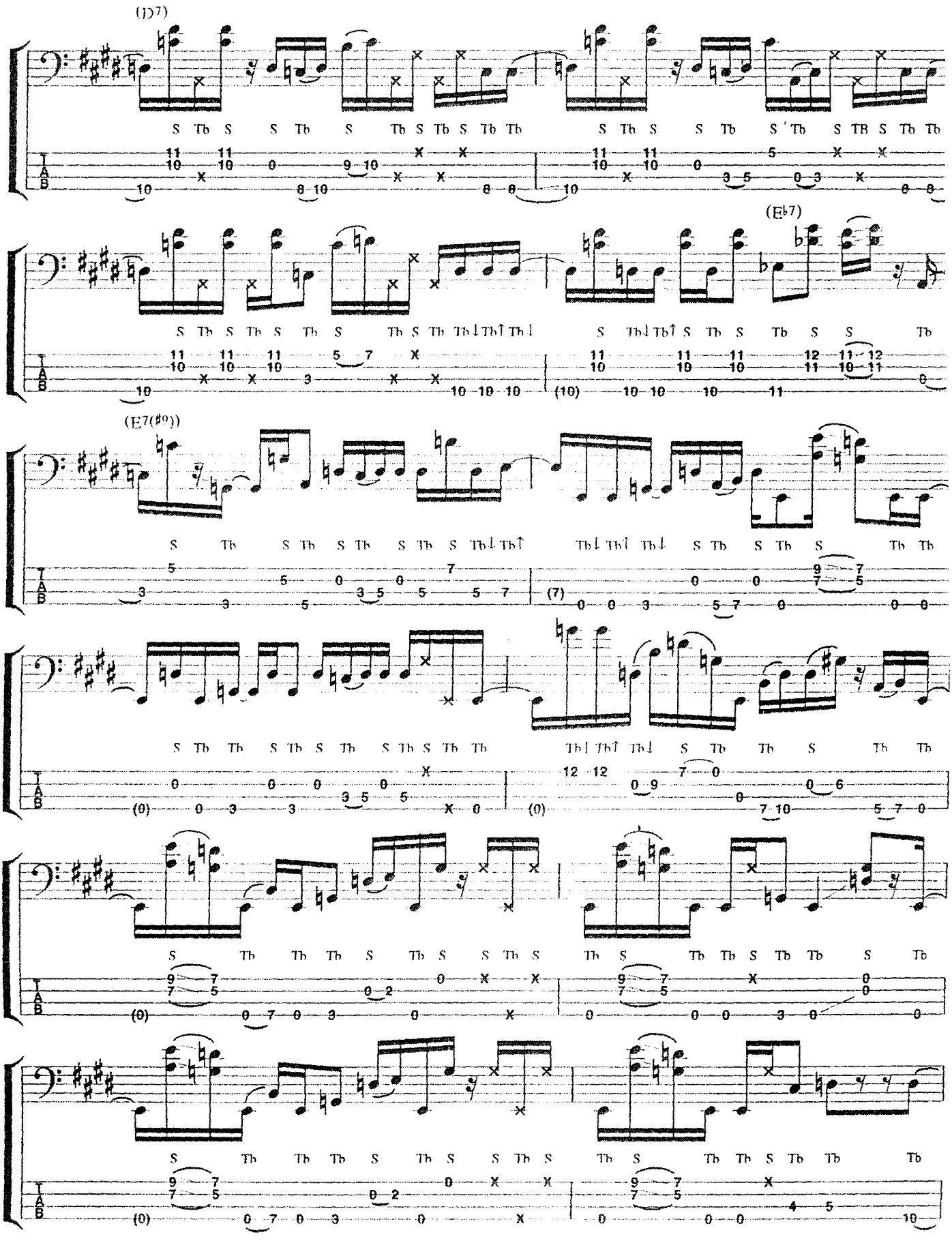
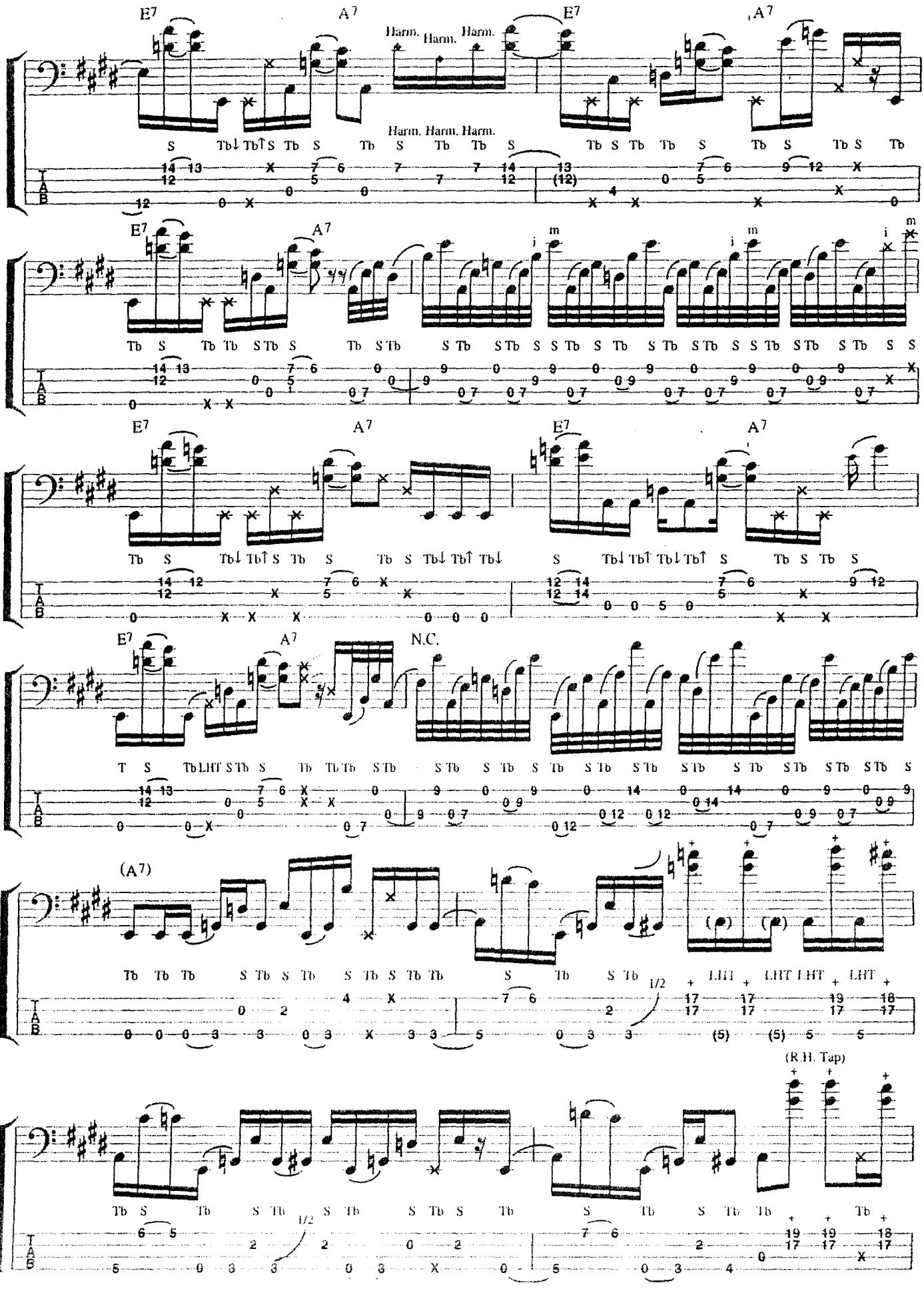
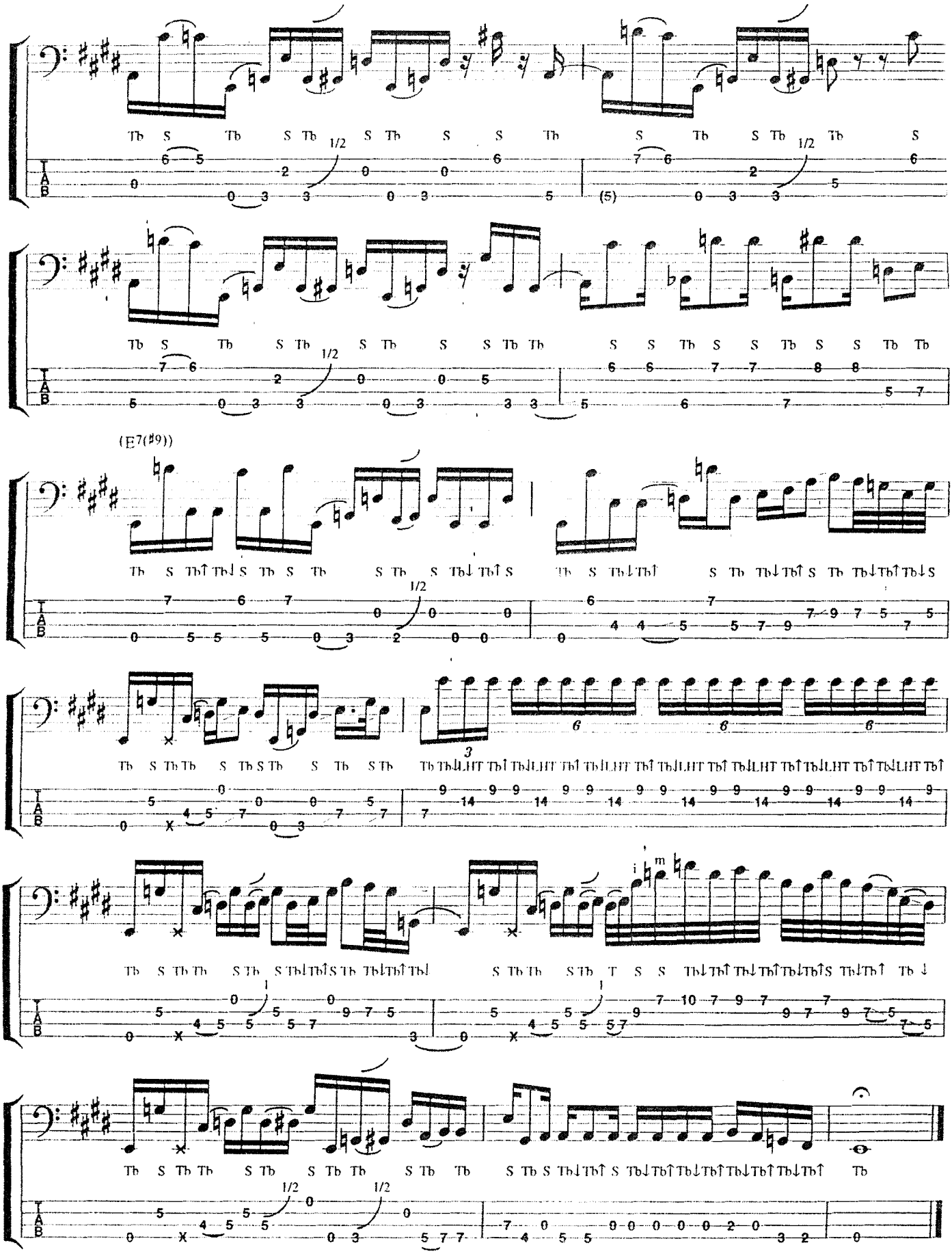
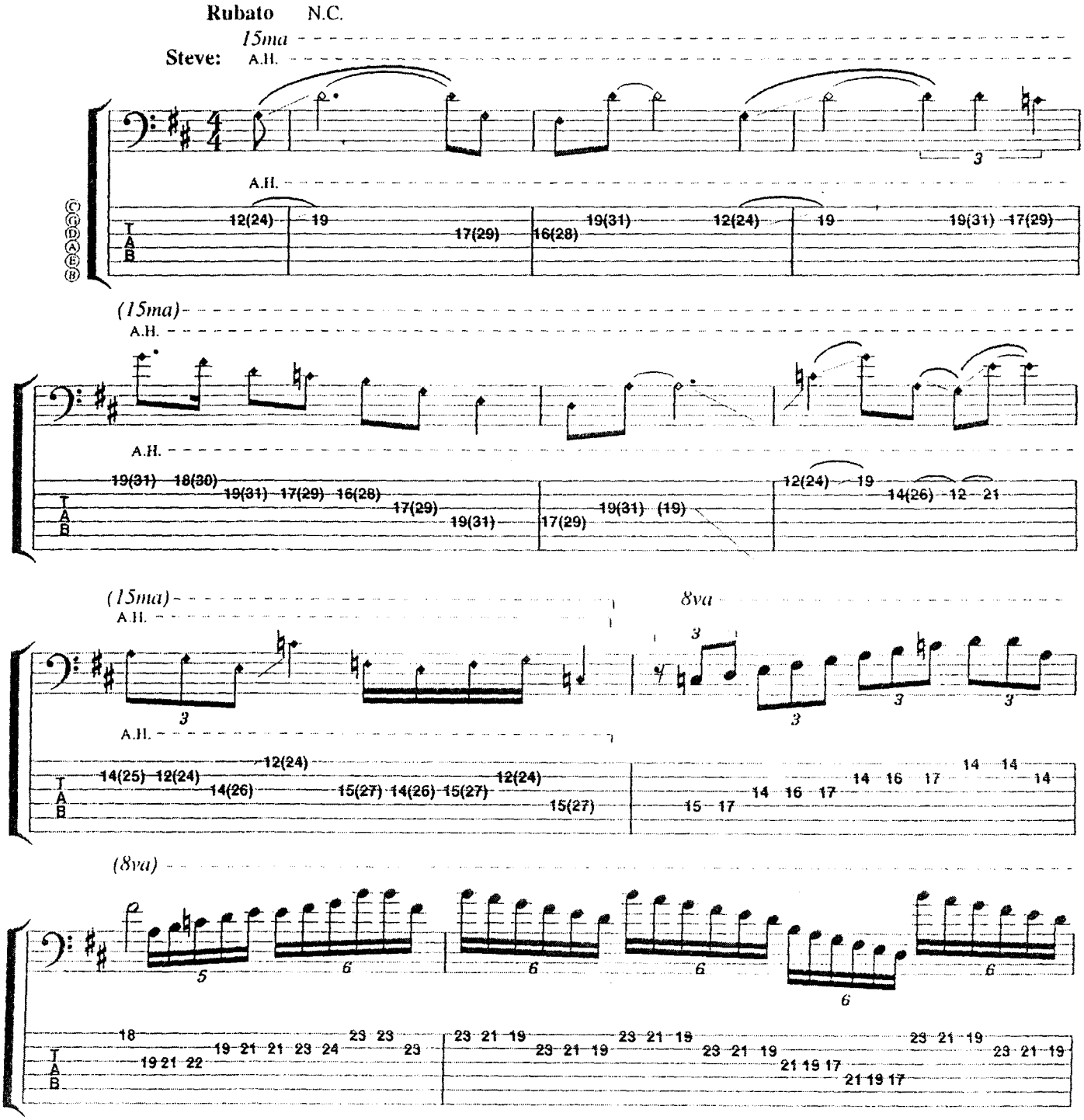

(D7)
(E♭7)
(E7(♯9))


E7
A7
Harm. Harm. Harm.
Harm. Harm. Harm.
(A7)
N.C.
(R.H. Tap)
1/2


(E7(♯9))

Thumb Start My Harley

by Steve Bailey and Victor Wooten



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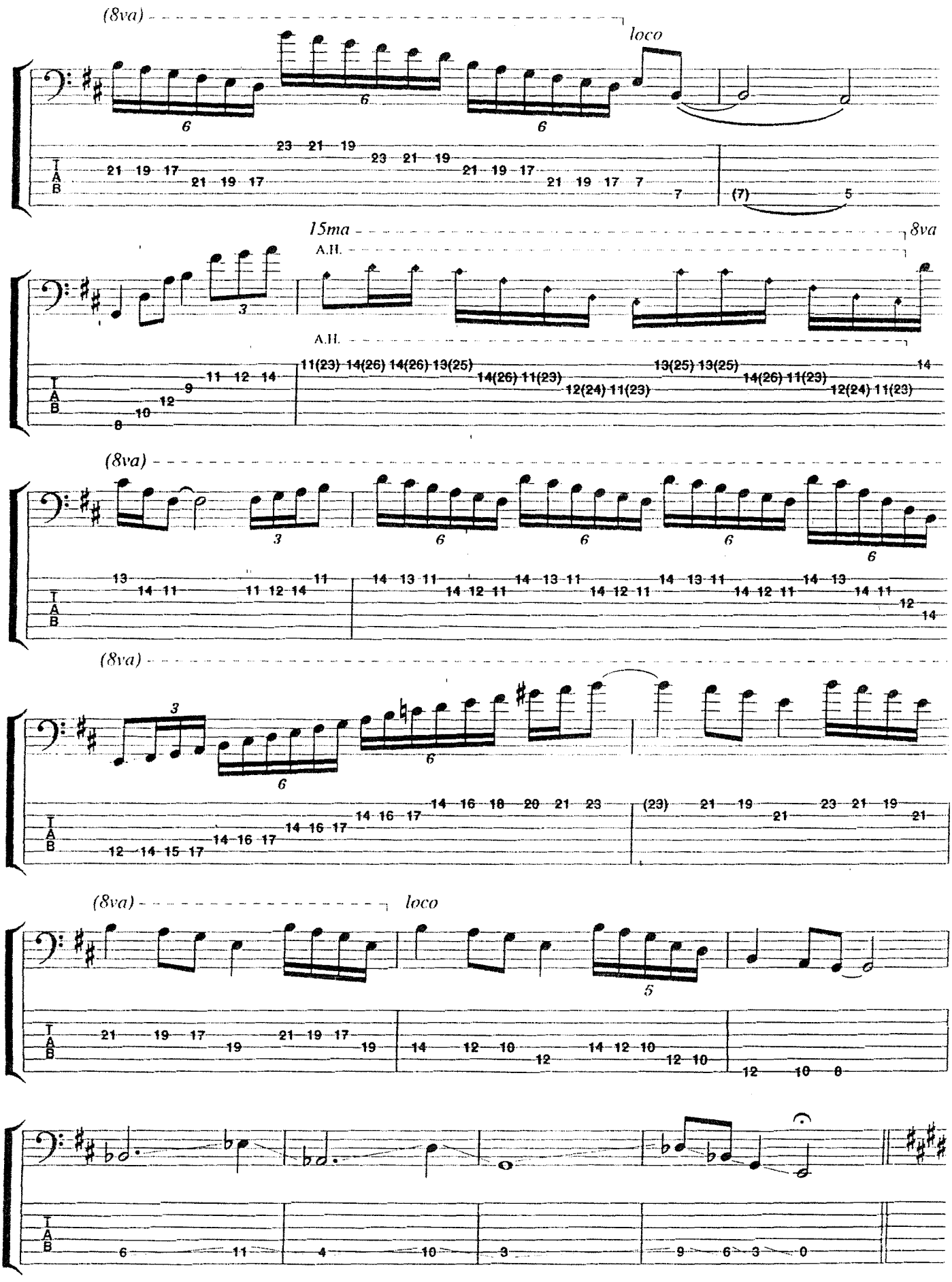
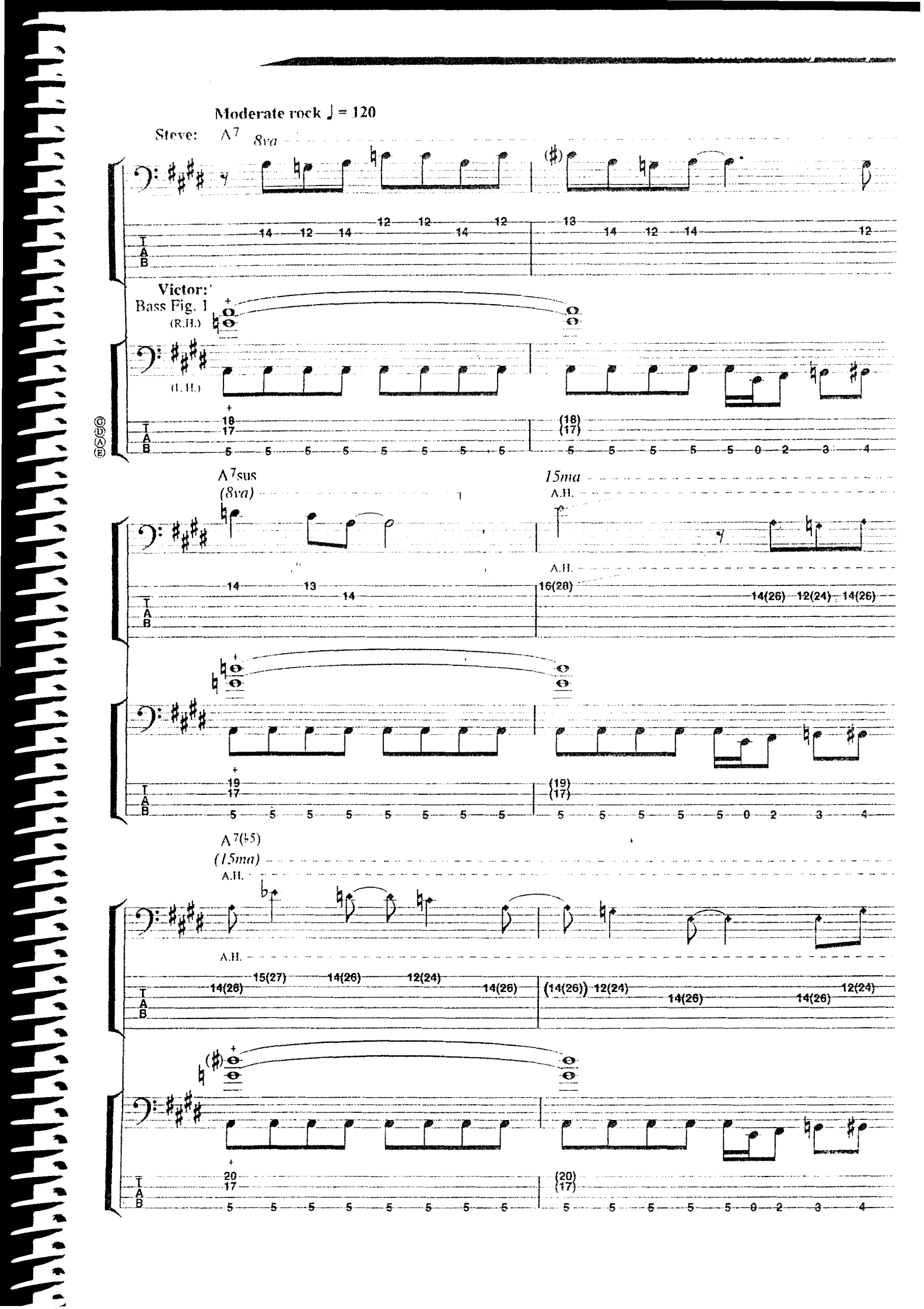
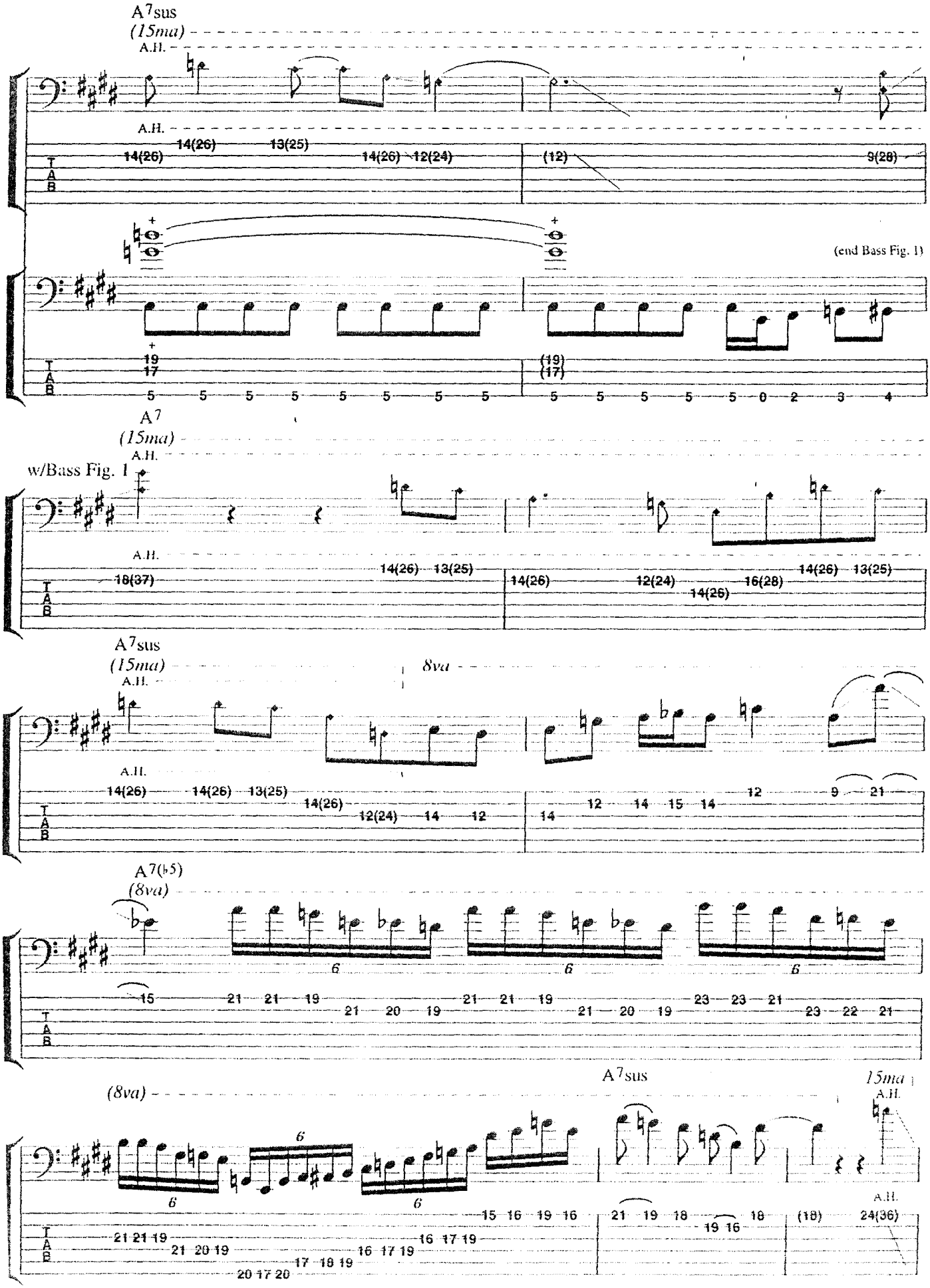
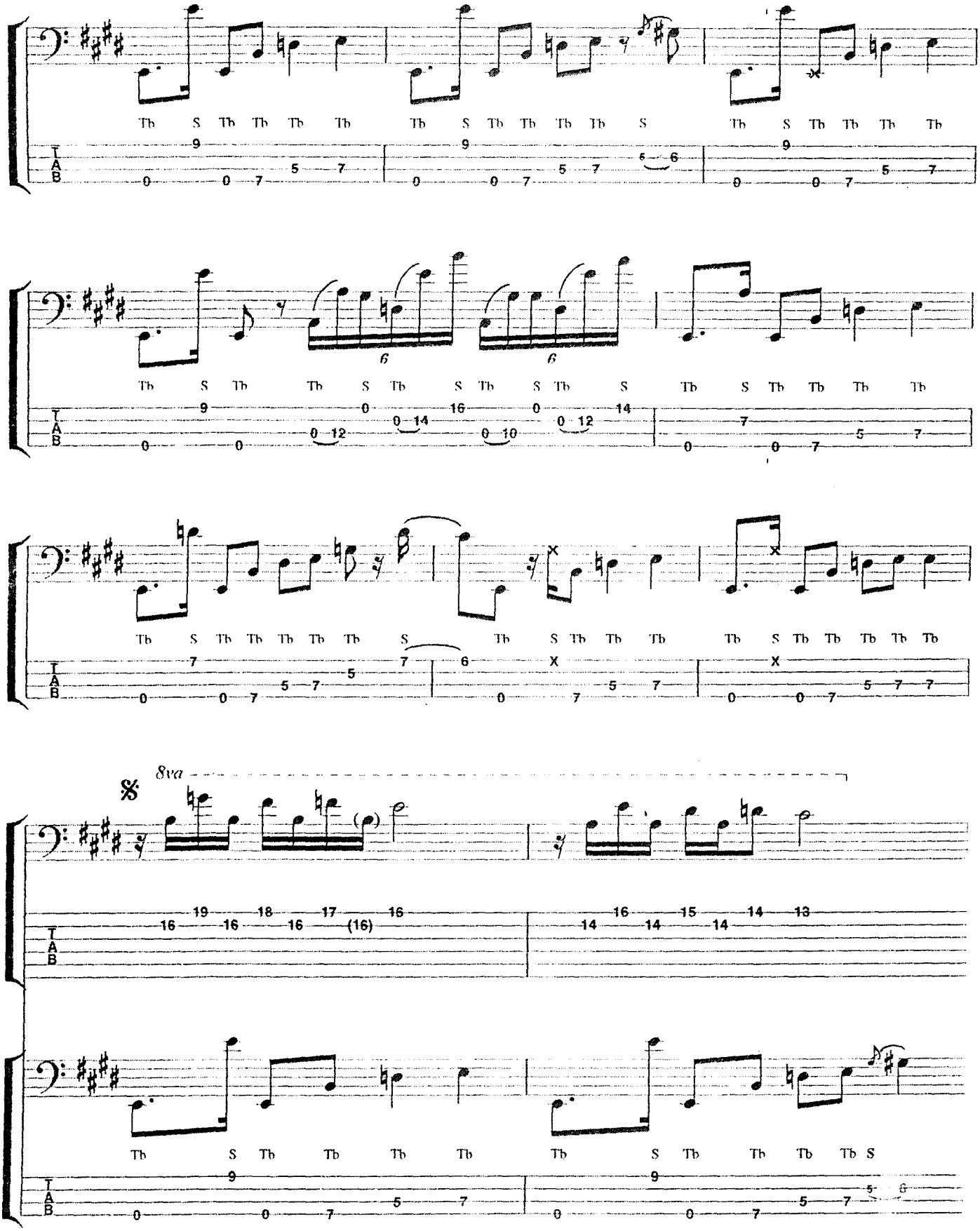

(8va)
loco
15ma
8va
A.H.
A.H.
(8va)
(8va)
(8va)
loco

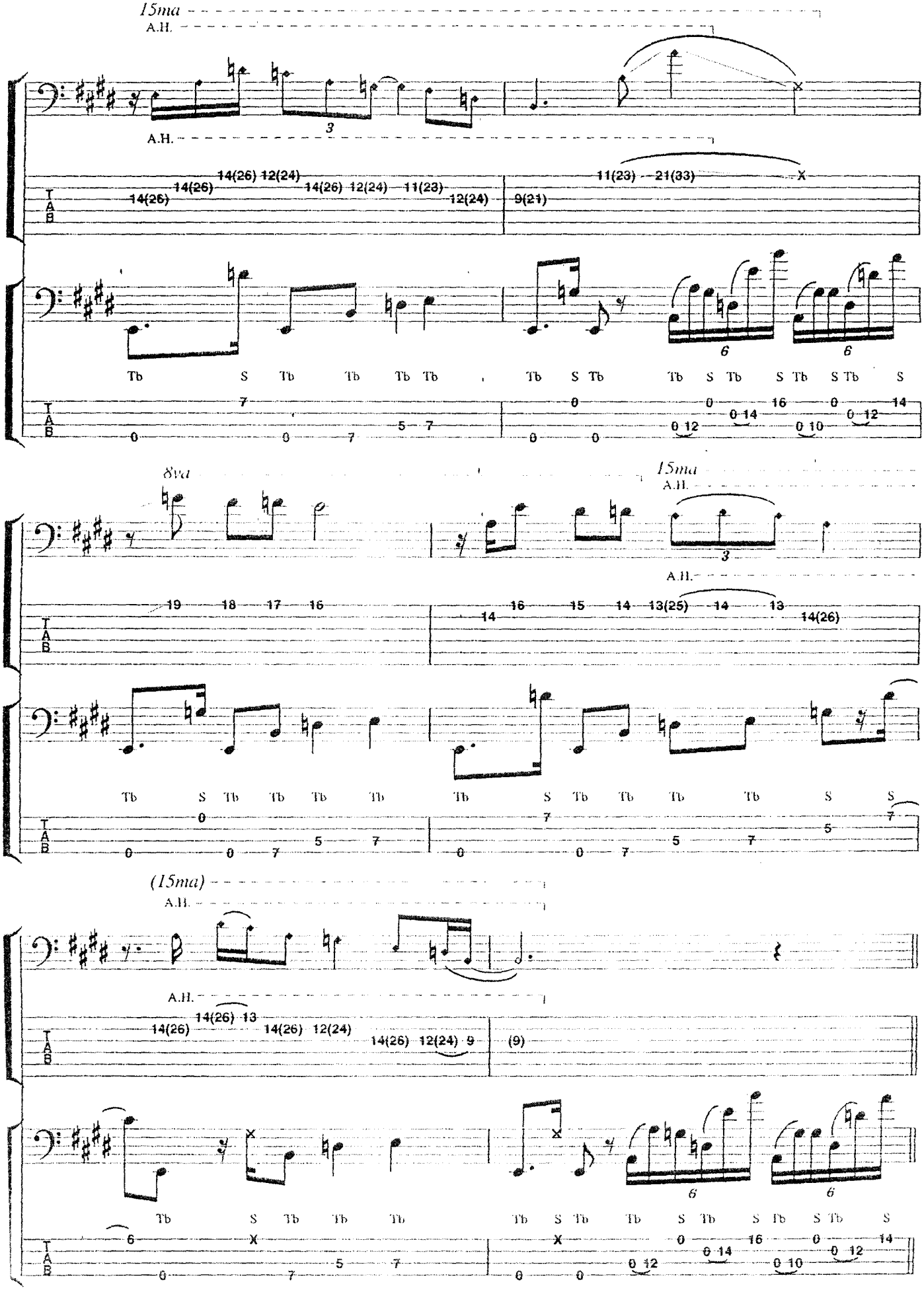

Moderate rock ♩ = 120
Steve:
A7
8va
Victor:
Bass Fig. 1
(R.H.)
(L.H.)
A7sus
(8va)
15ma
A.H.
A7(♭5)
(15ma)

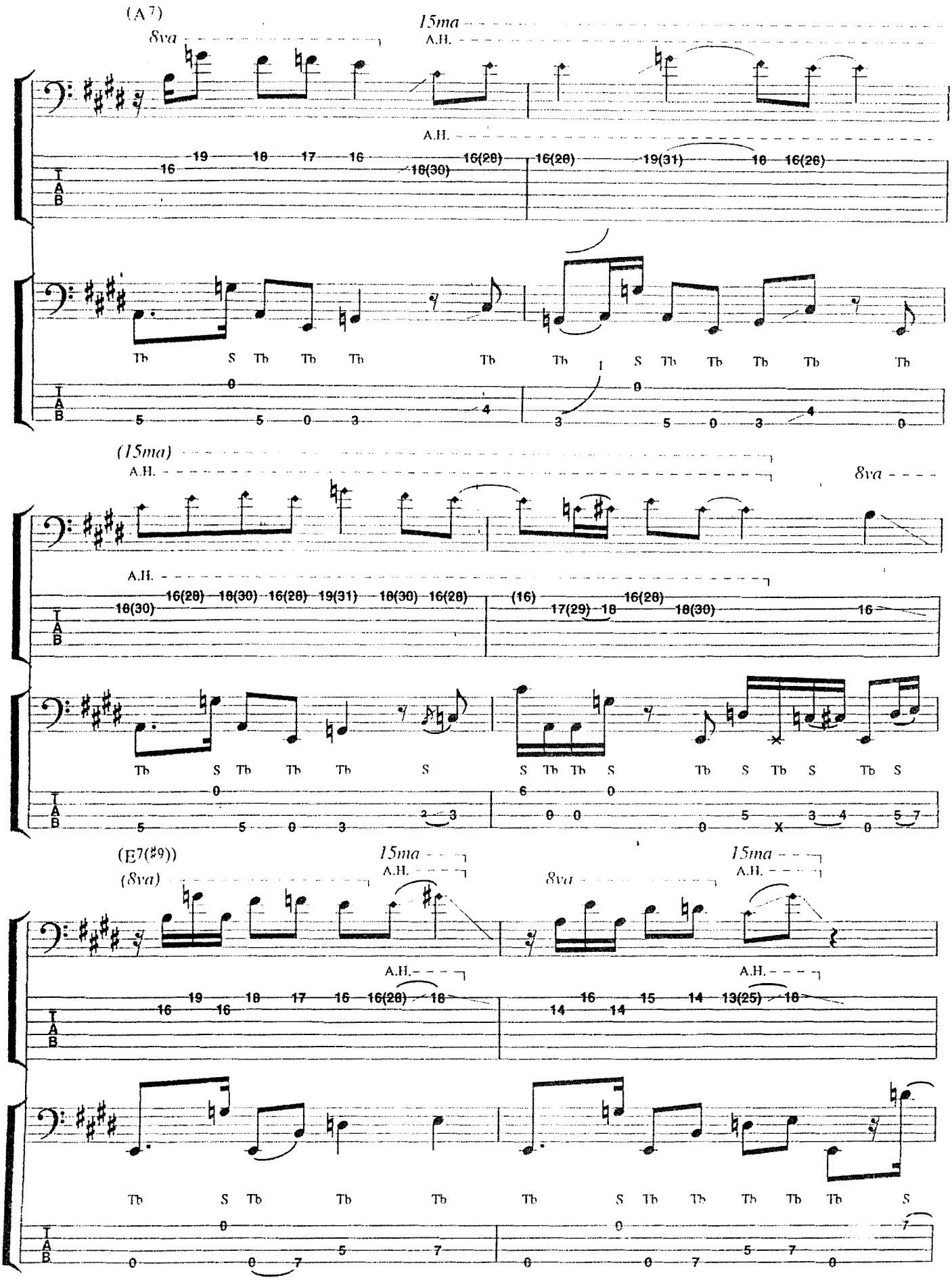

A7sus
(15ma)
A.H.
(end Bass Fig. 1)
A7
(15ma)
w/Bass Fig. 1
A7sus
(15ma)
8va
A7(♭5)
(8va)
A7sus
15ma

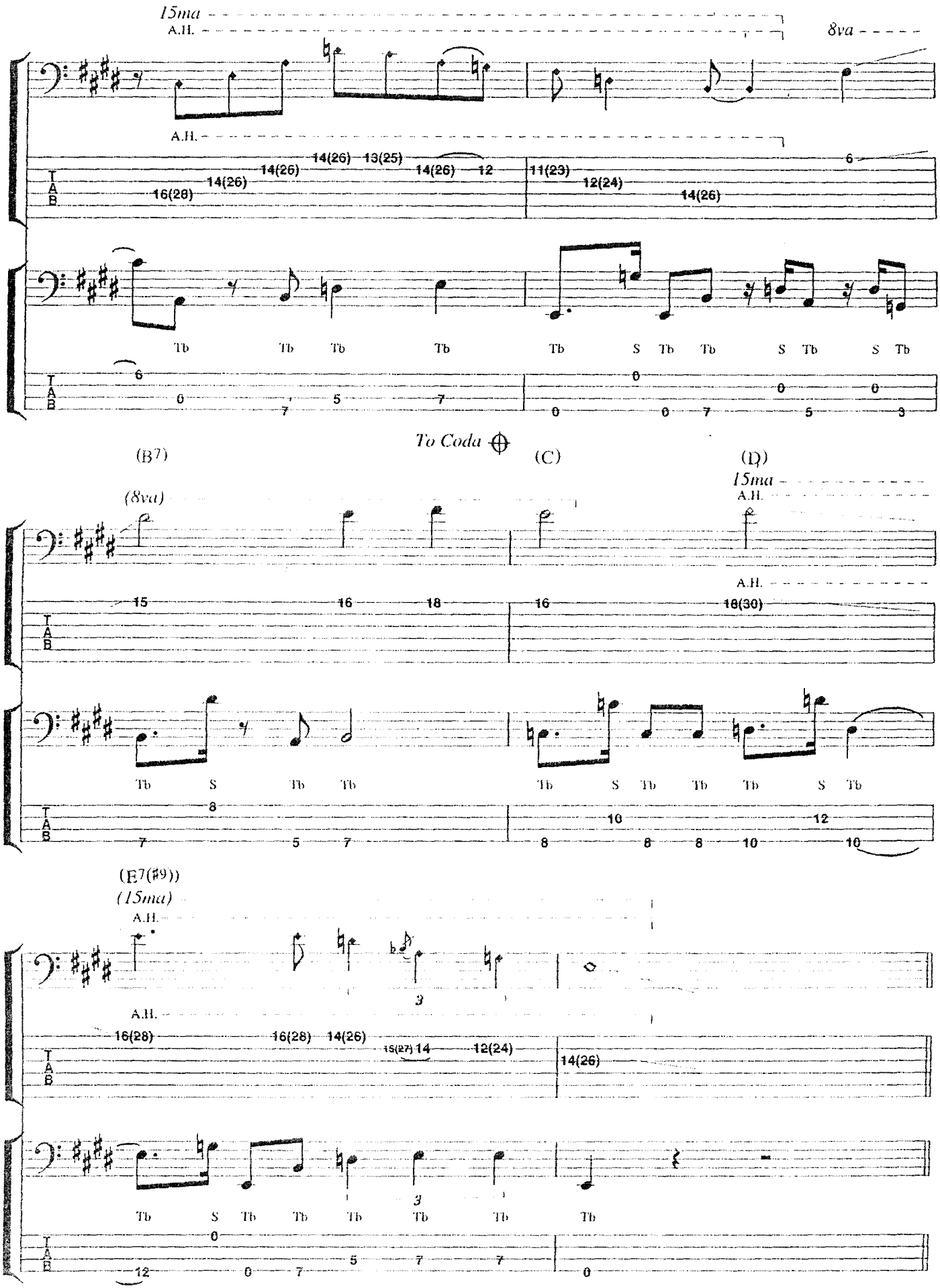
(Steve tacet)

N.C. ($E^{7(\sharp 9)}$)

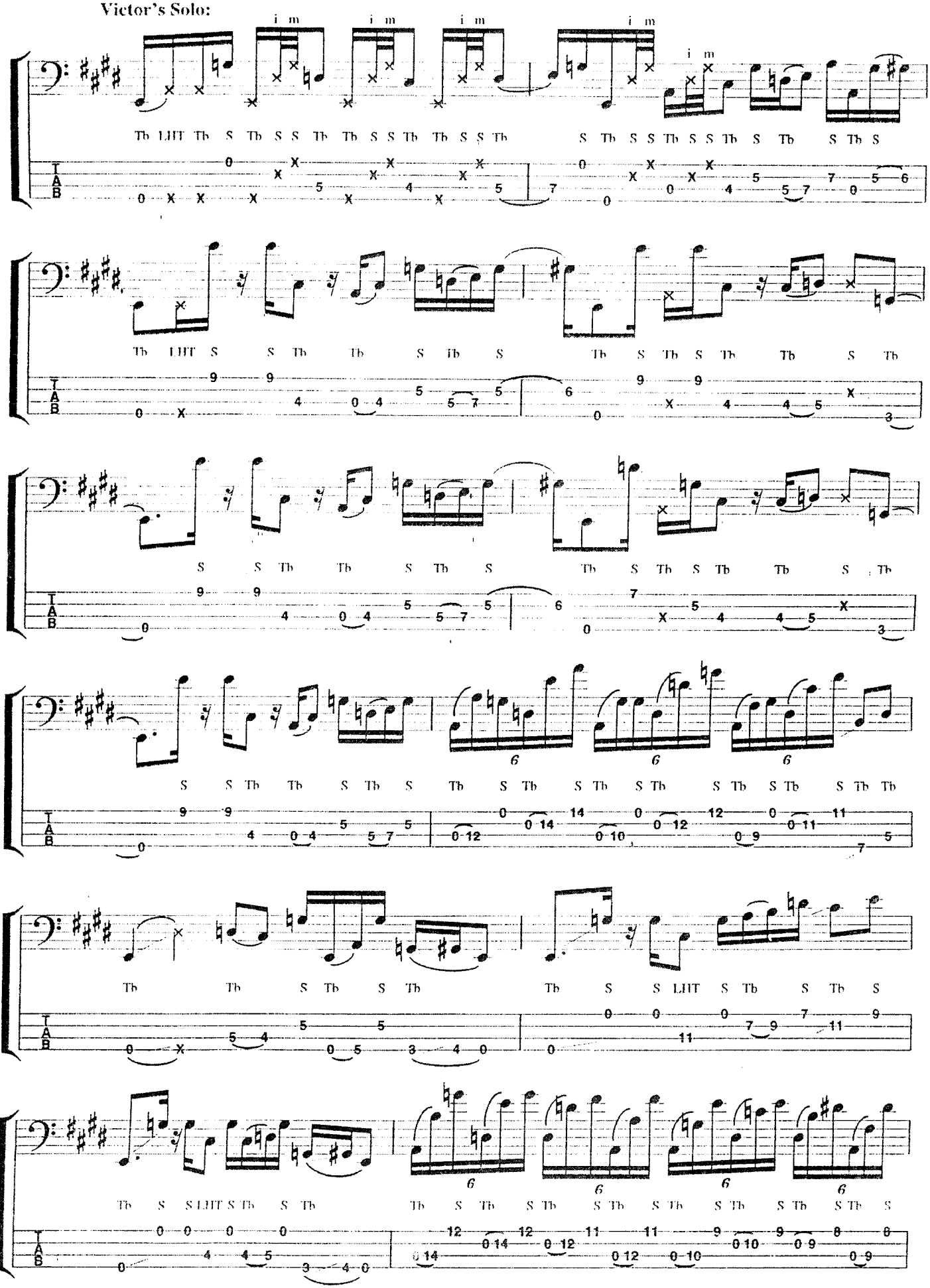


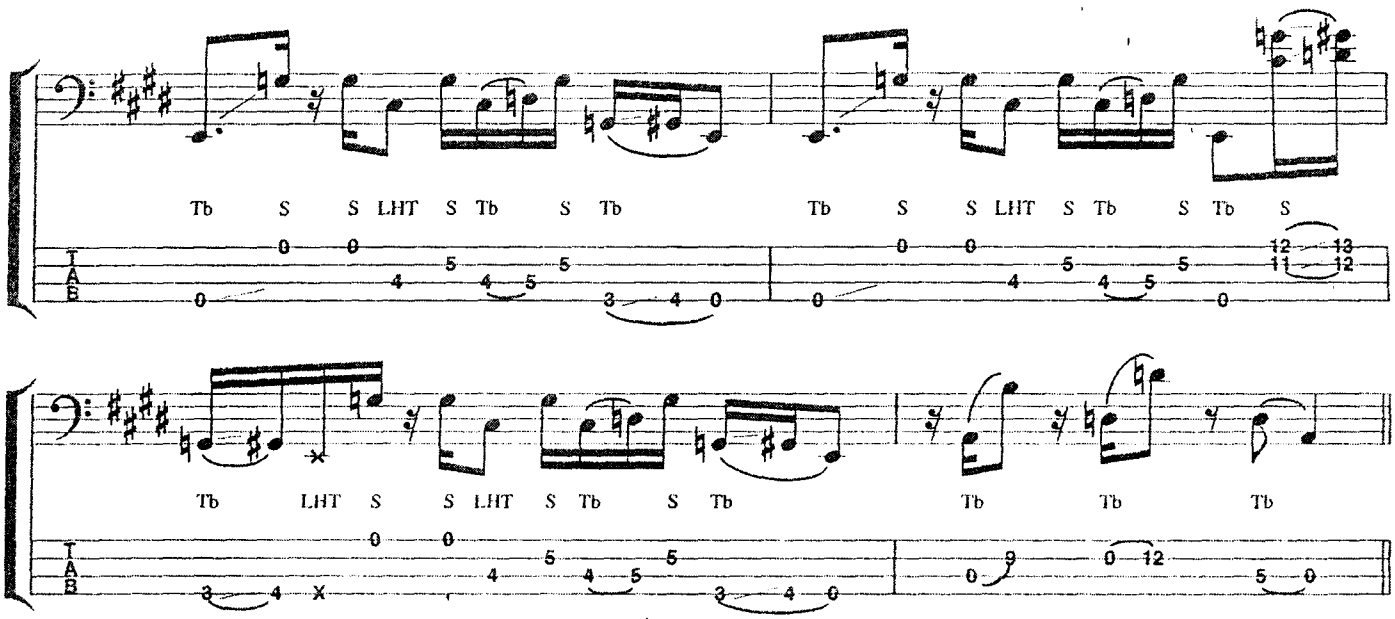

15ma
A.H.
8va
(15ma)
Tb S Tb Tb Tb Tb
Tb S Tb Tb S Tb S Tb S Tb S


(A7)
8va
15ma
A.H.
(15ma)
(E7(♯9))
(8va)

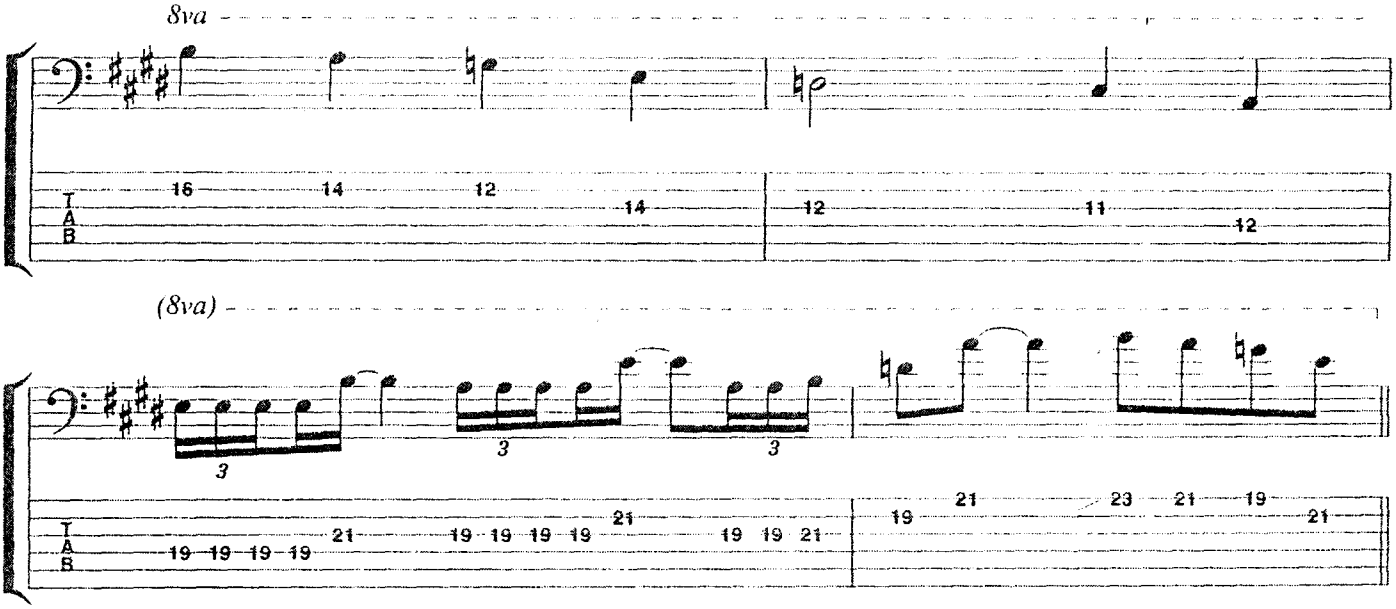

15ma
A.H.
8va
A.H.
Tb Tb Tb Tb Tb S Tb Tb S Tb S Tb
To Coda
(B7)
(8va)
(C)
(D)
15ma
A.H.
A.H.
Tb S Tb Tb Tb S Tb Tb Tb S Tb
(E7(#9))
(15ma)
A.H.
A.H.
Tb S Tb Tb Tb Tb Tb Tb

Victor's Solo:

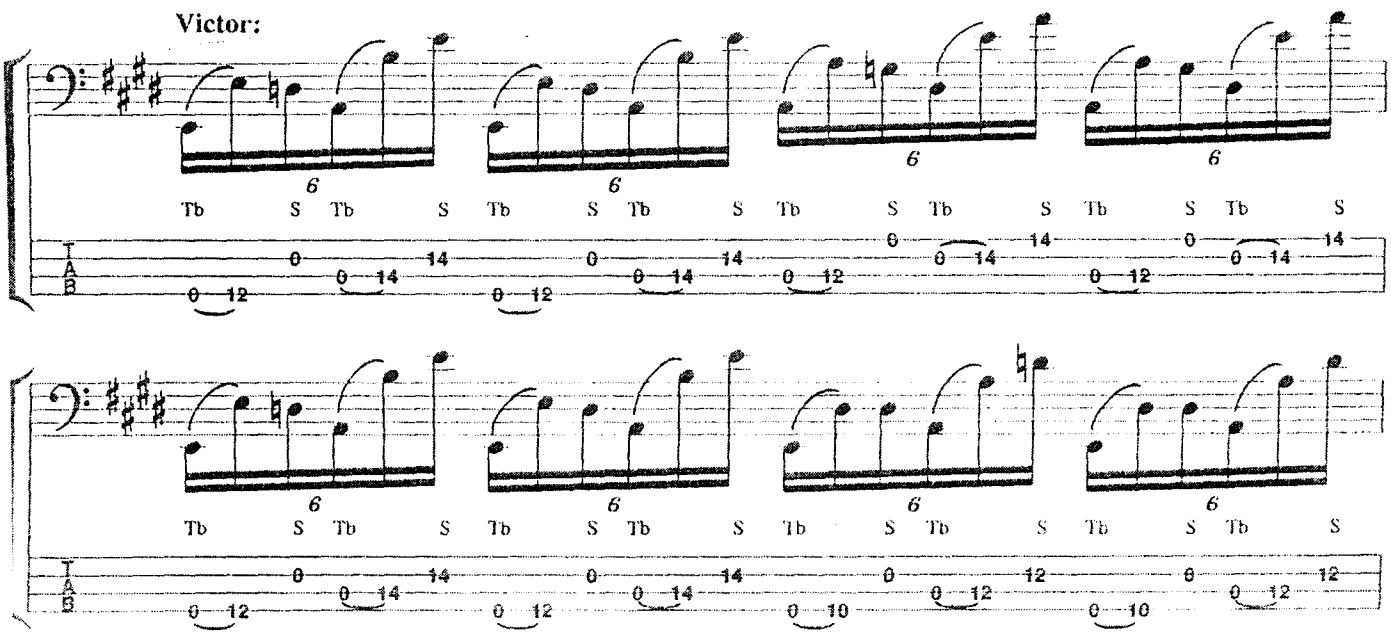


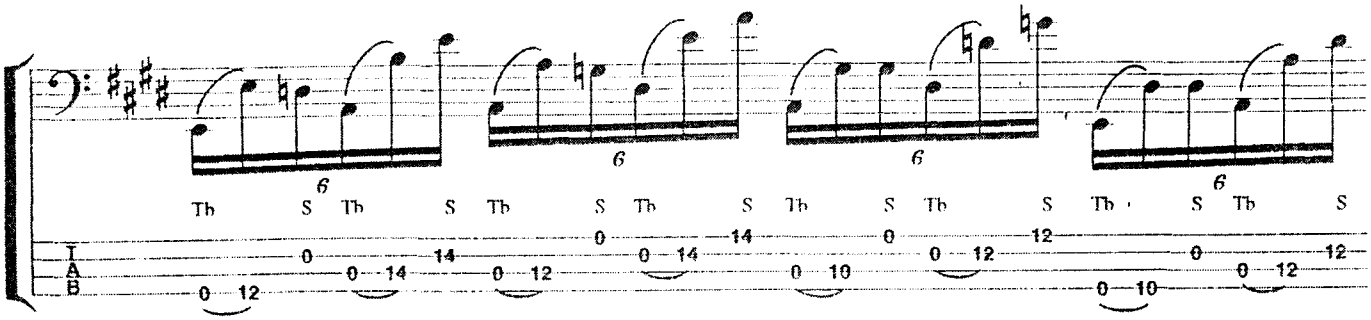


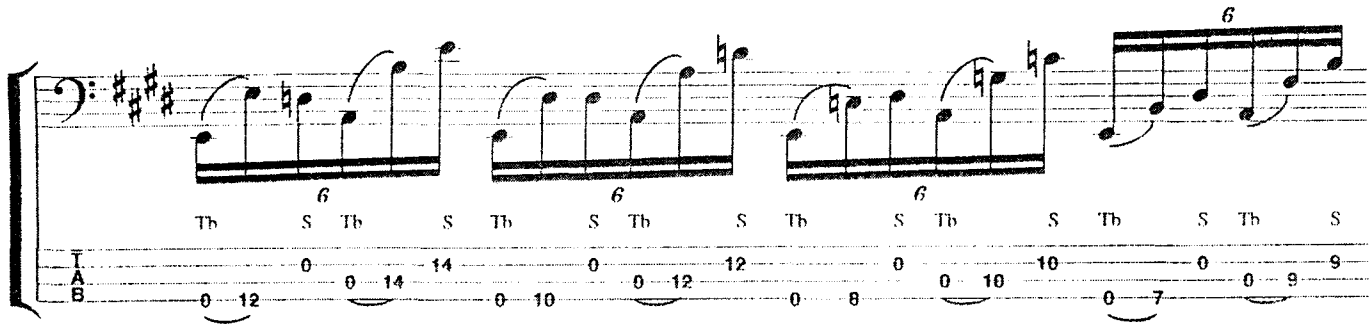
Steve:



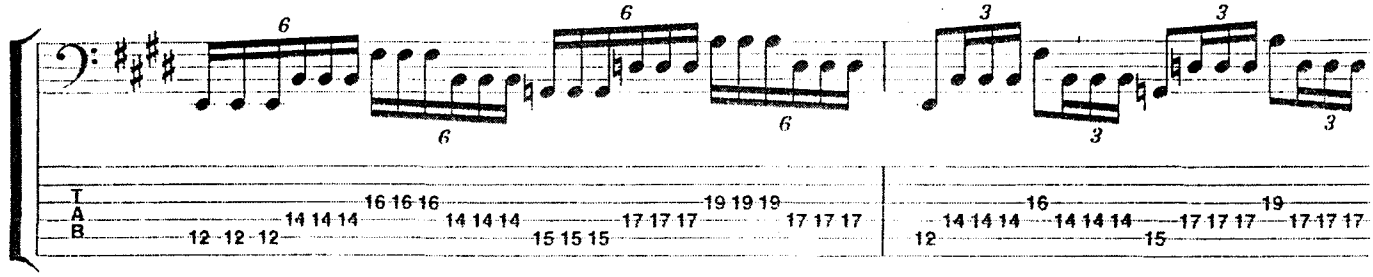
Victor:



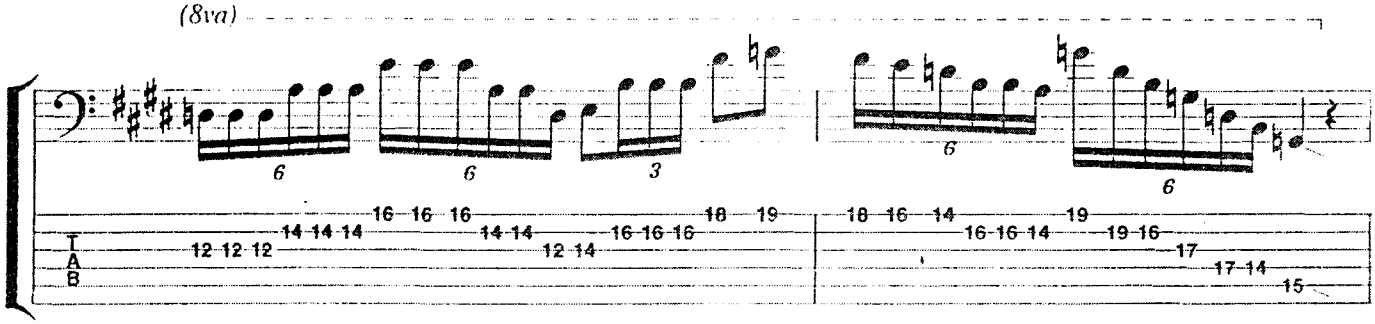




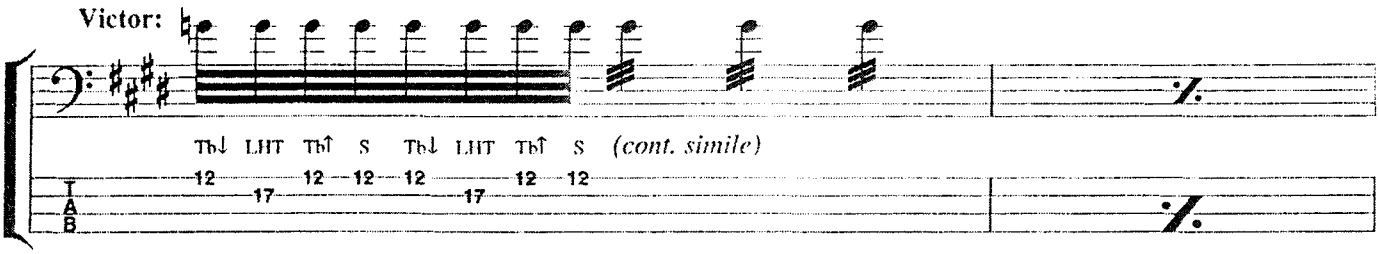
Steve: *8va*

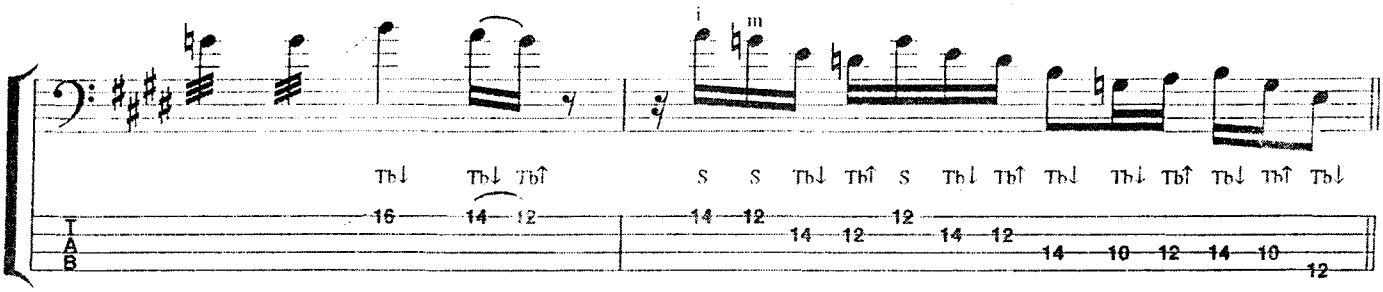


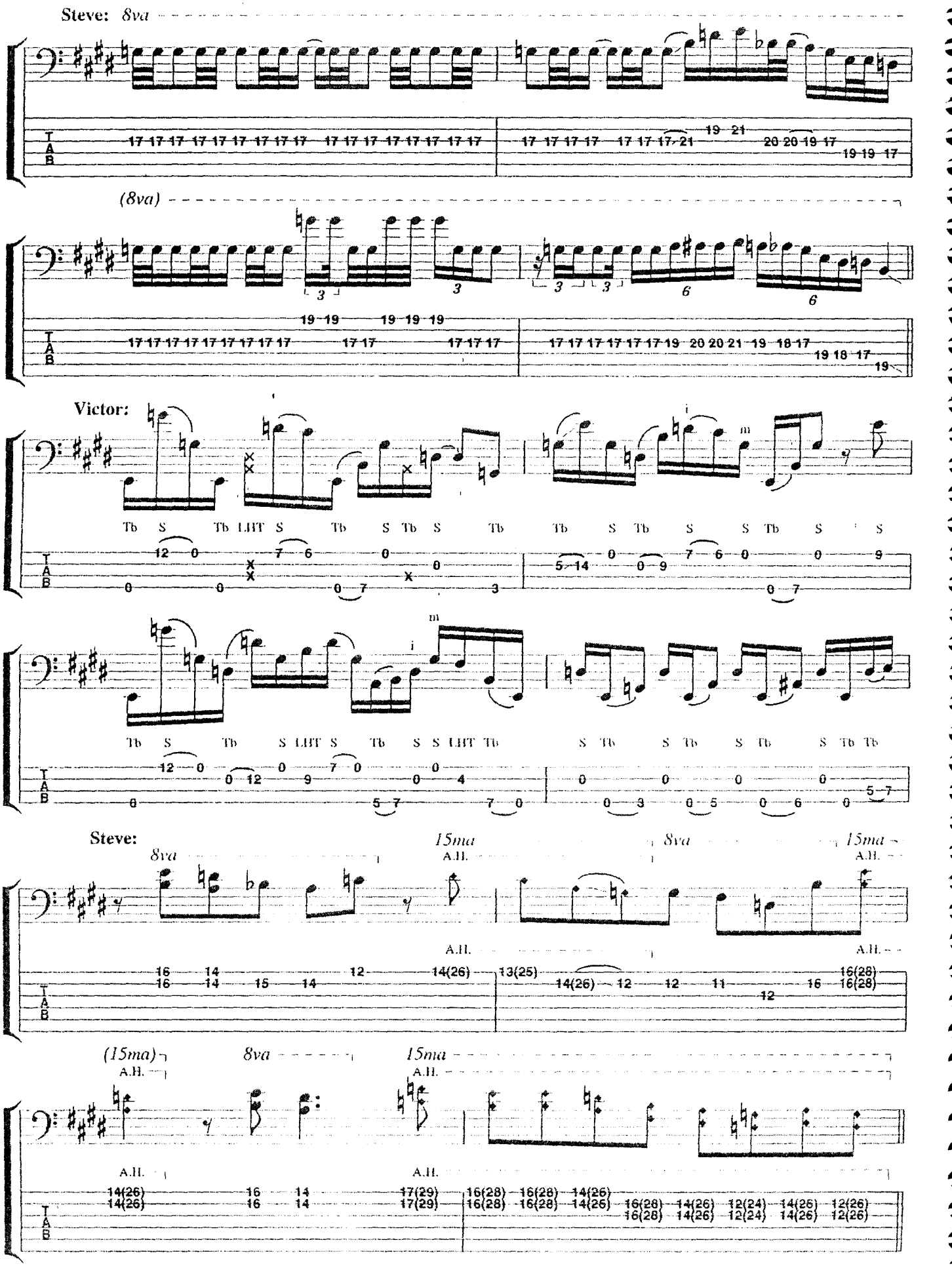
(8va)

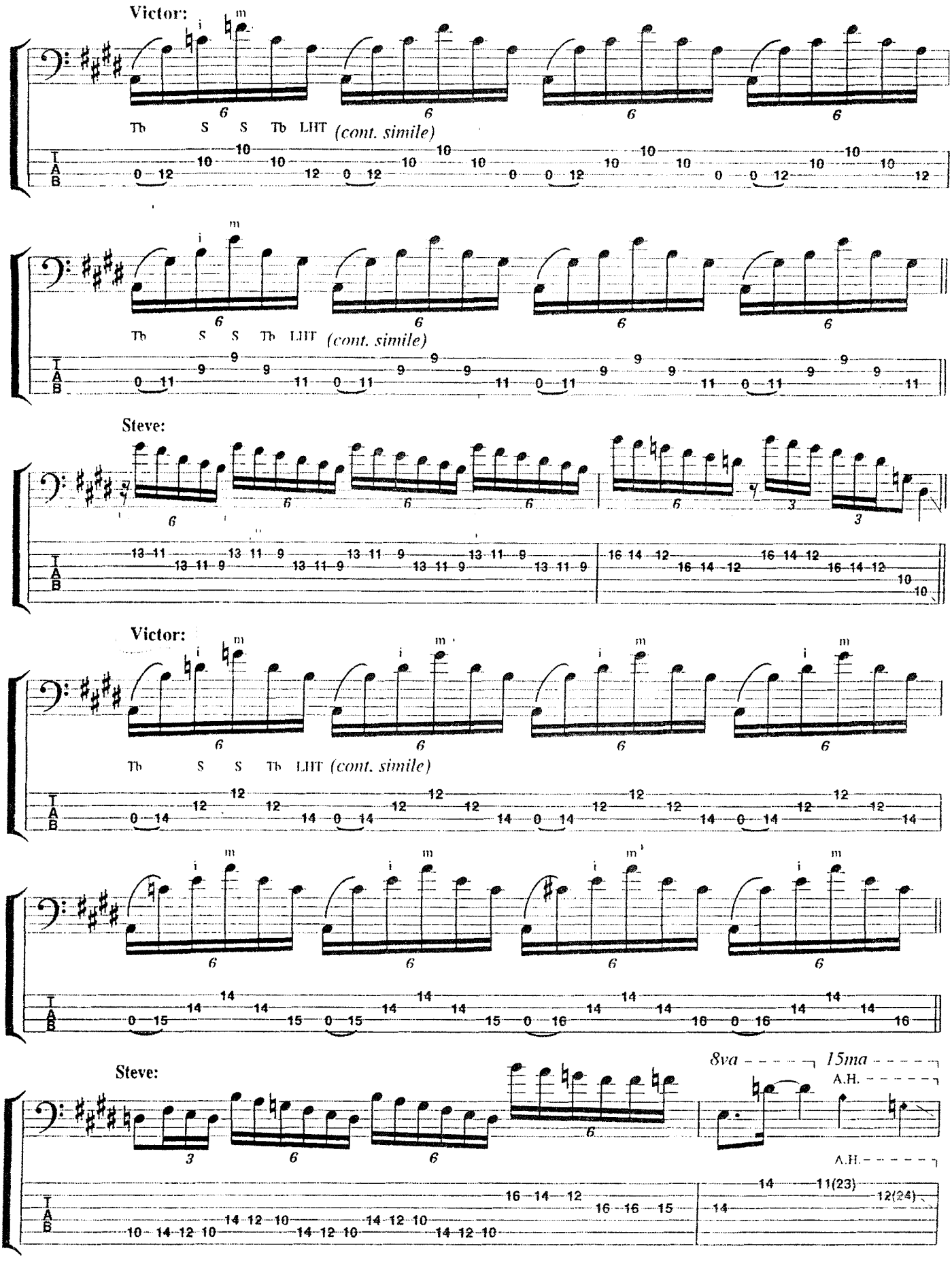


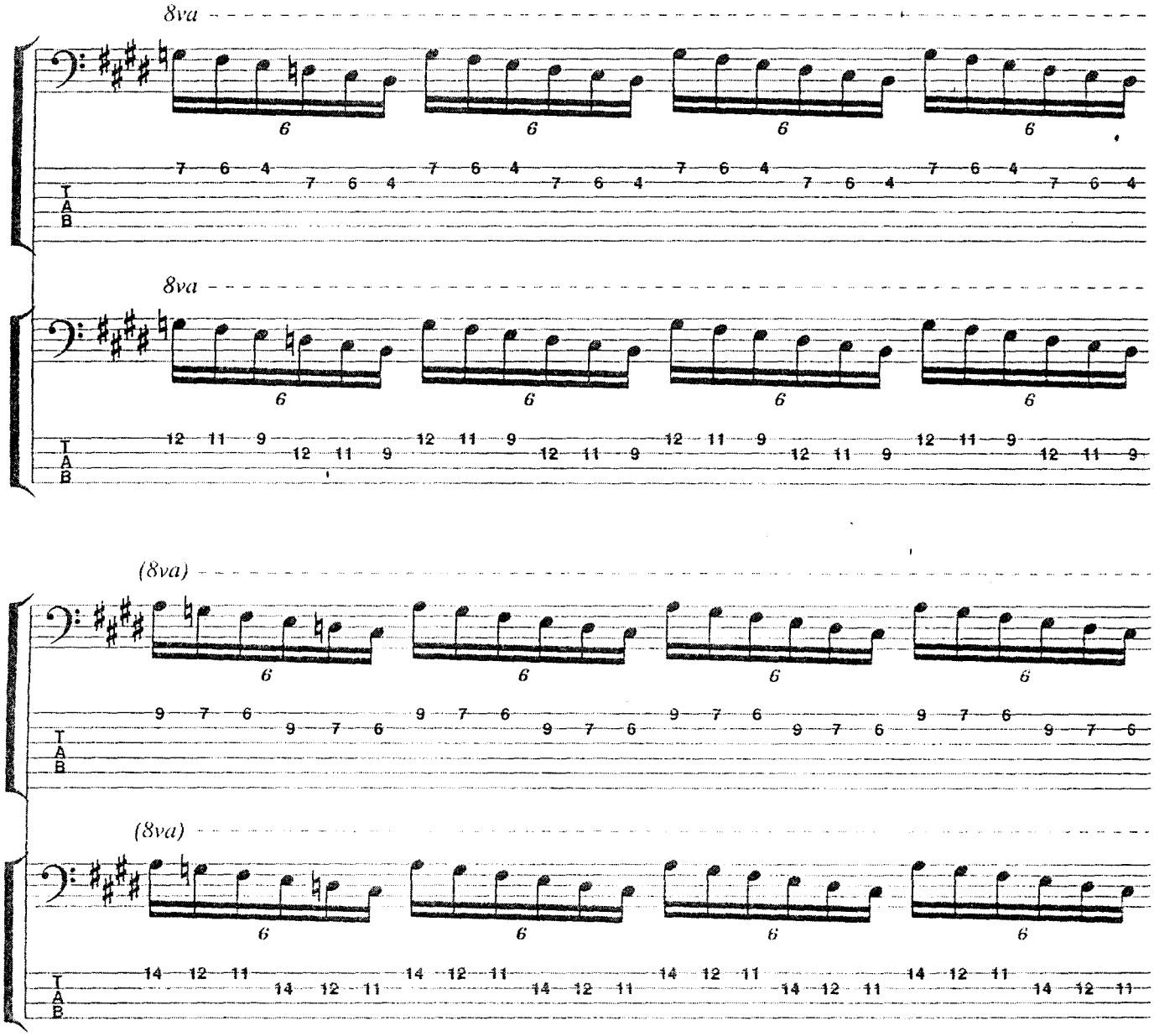
Victor:

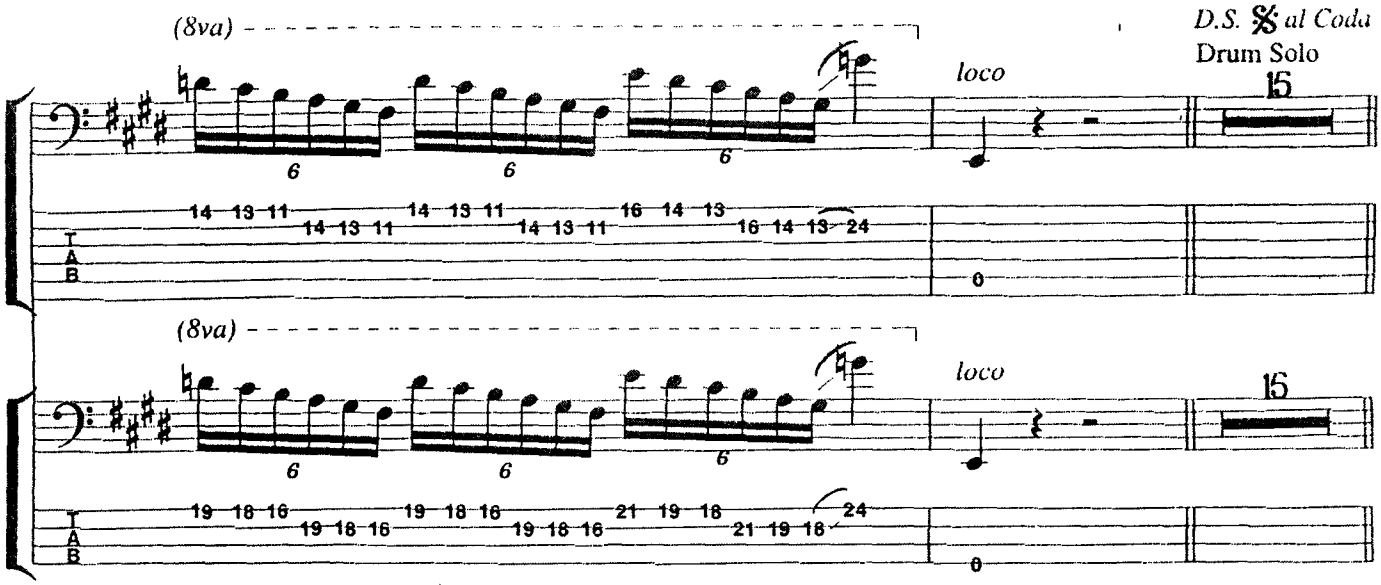


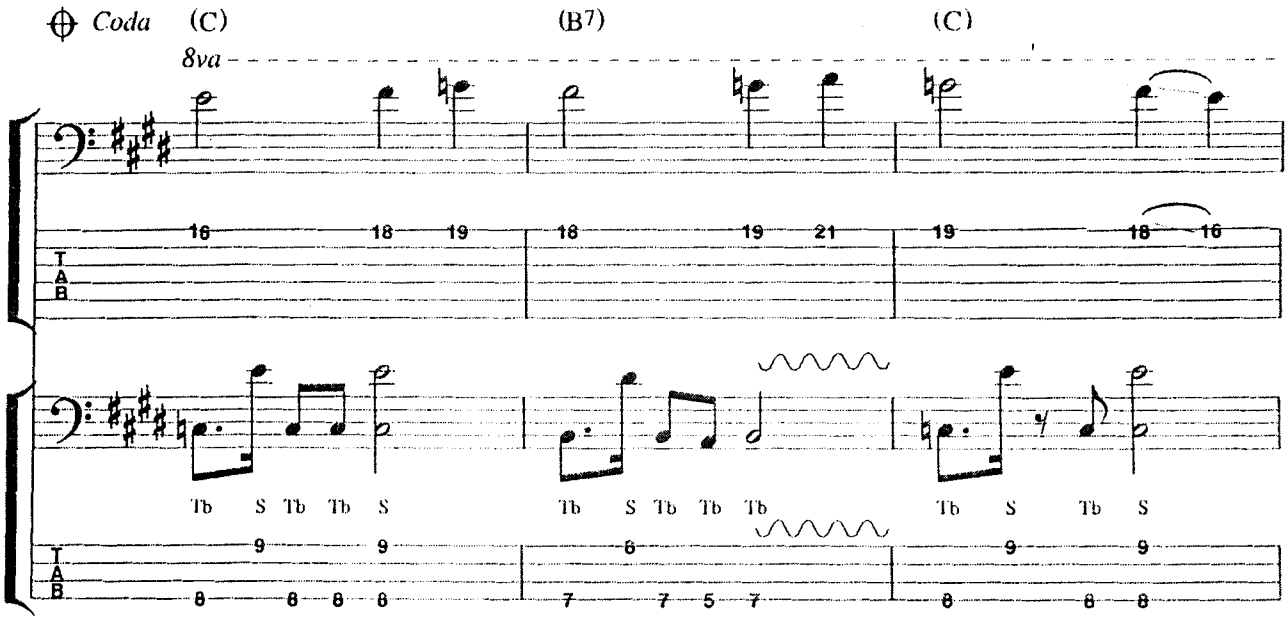


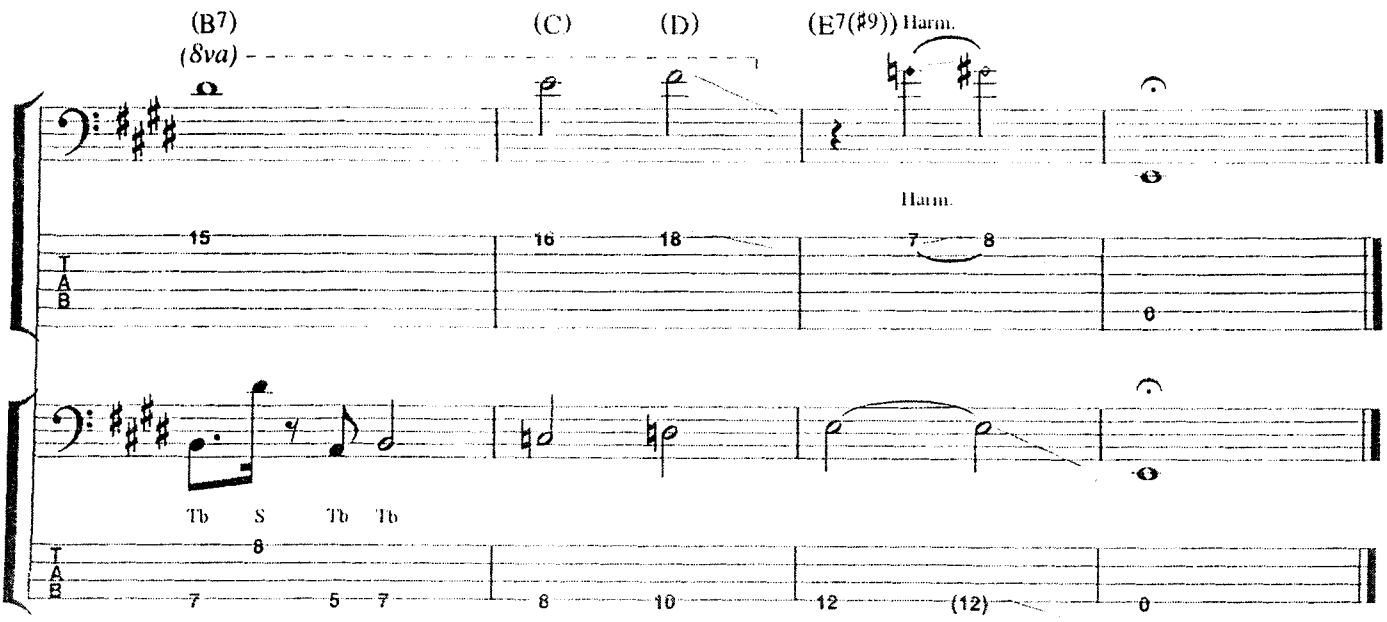

Steve:
8va
(8va)
Victor:
Tb S Tb LHT S Tb S Tb S Tb
Tb S Tb S S Tb S S
Tb S Tb S LHT S Tb S S LHT Tb
S Tb S Tb S Tb S Tb Tb
Steve:
8va
15ma
A.H.
8va
15ma
A.H.
(15ma)
8va
15ma
A.H.
T
A
B


Victor:
Tb S S Tb LHT (cont. simile)
Tb S S Tb LHT (cont. simile)
Steve:
Victor:
Tb S S Tb LHT (cont. simile)
Steve:
8va
15ma
A.H.
A.H.
11(23)
12(24)


8va
8va
(8va)
(8va)
(8va)
(8va)
T
A
B

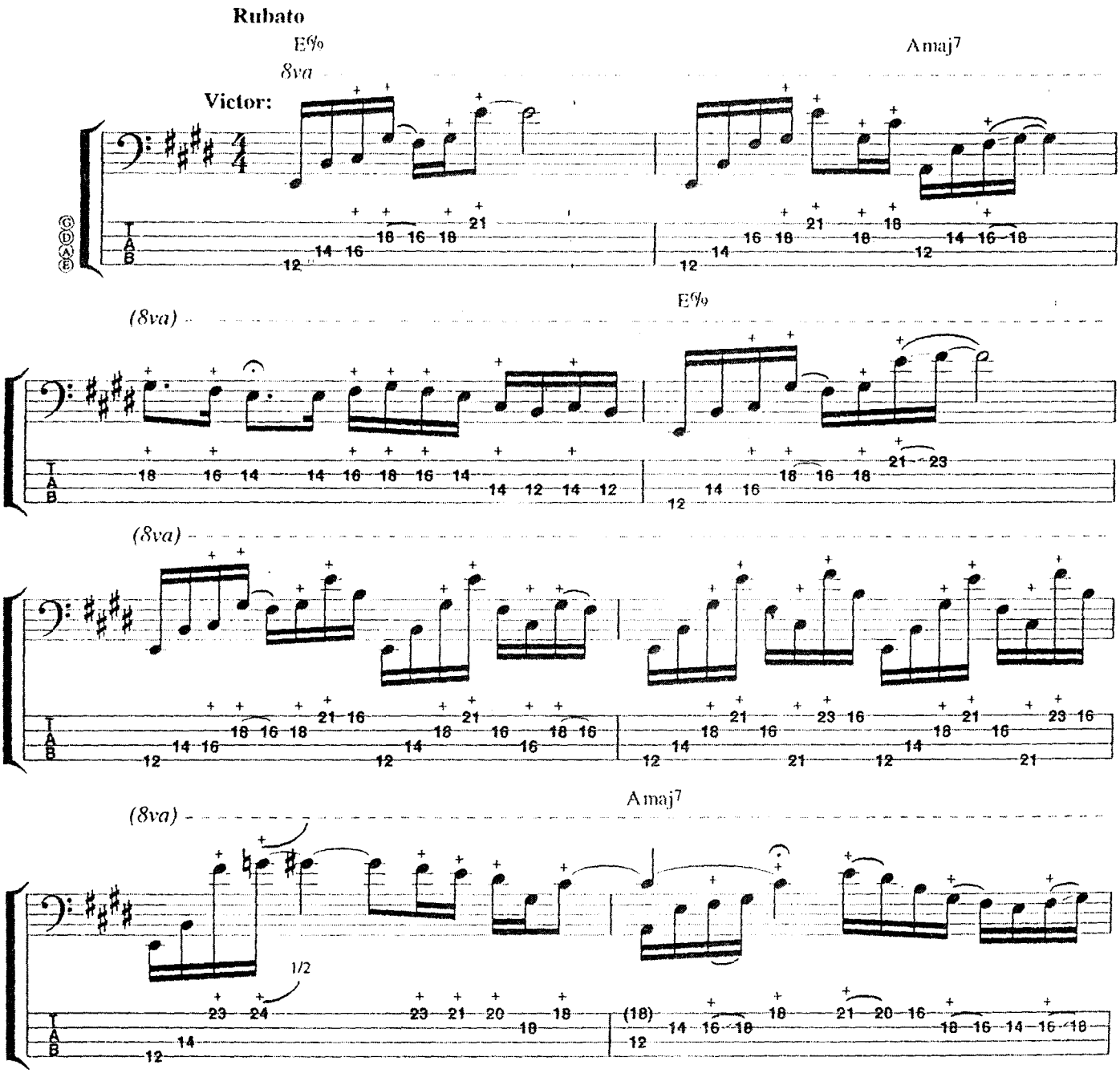

(8va)
loco
D.S. 𝄋 al Coda
Drum Solo
15
(8va)
loco
15


Coda
(C)
(B7)
(C)
8va
Tb S Tb Tb S
Tb S Tb Tb Tb
Tb S Tb S


(B7)
(C)
(D)
(E7(♯9)) Harm.
(8va)
Harm.
Tb S Tb Tb

Emerald Forest

by Steve Bailey and Victor Wooten



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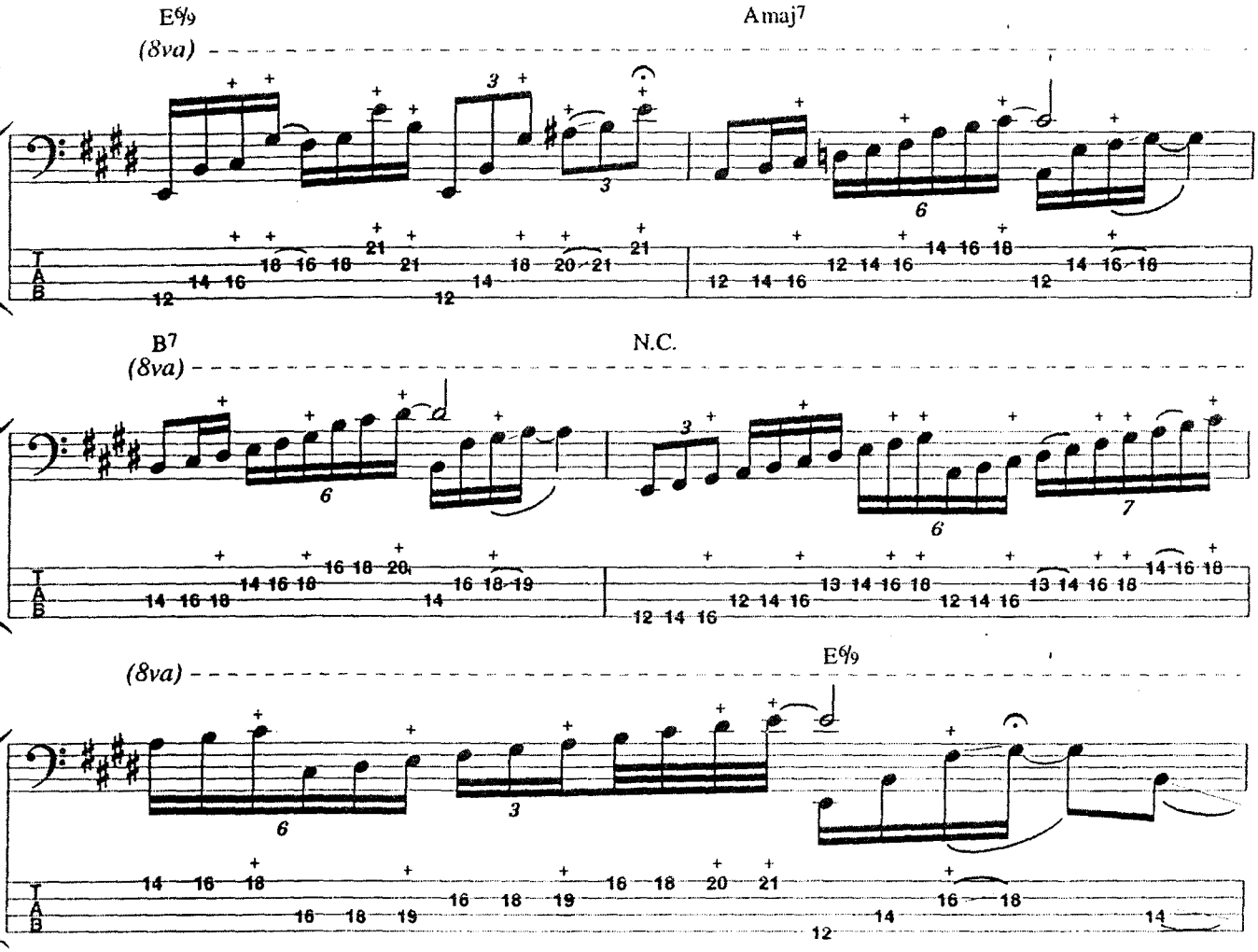
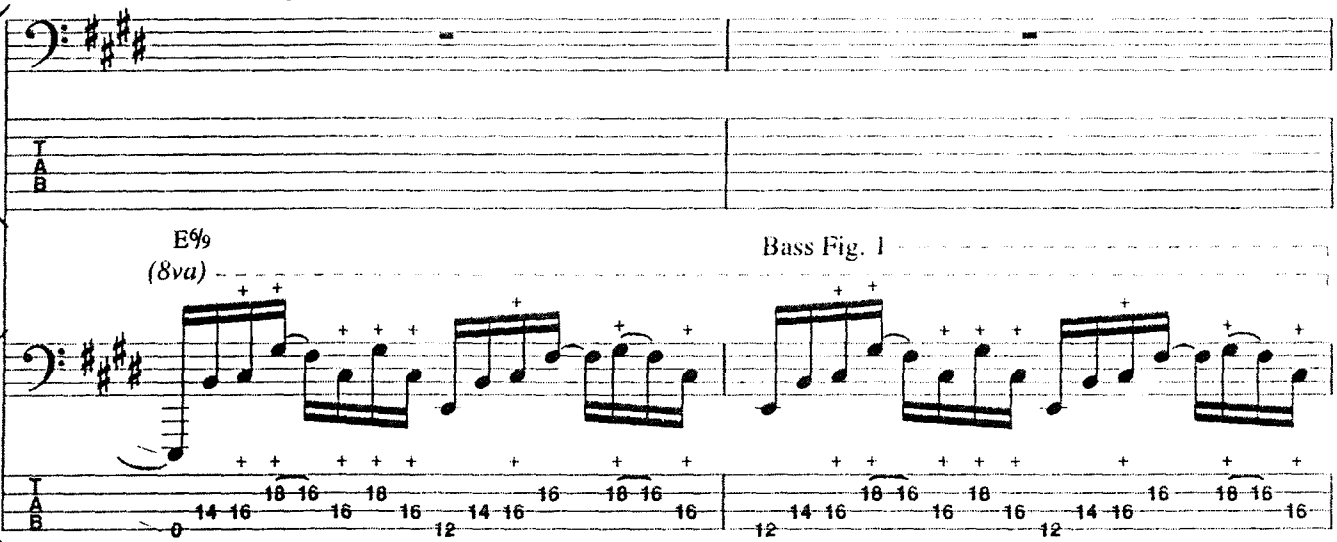
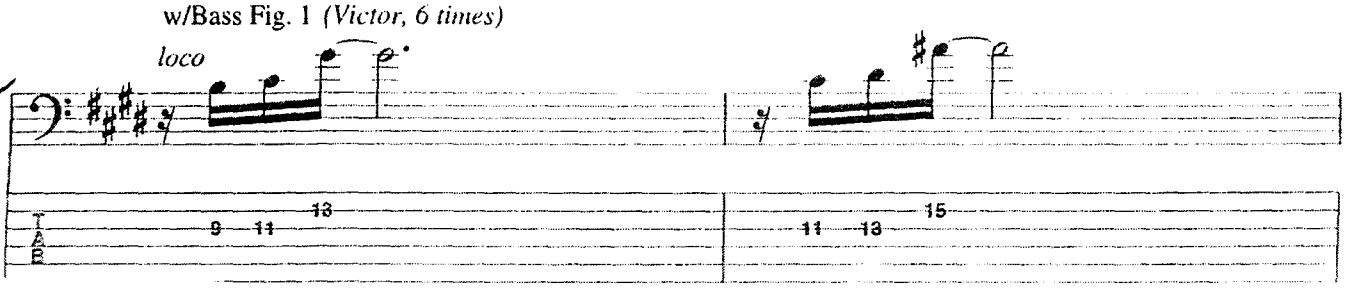
(administered by Bug Music)

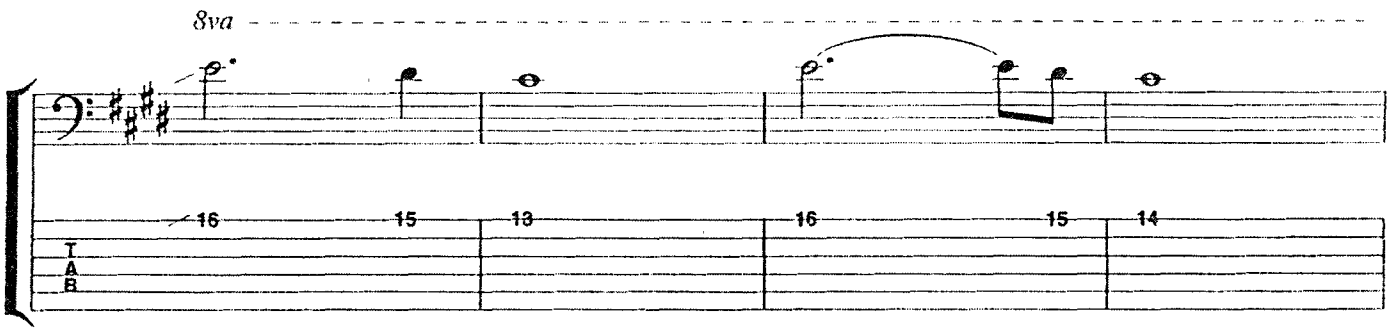


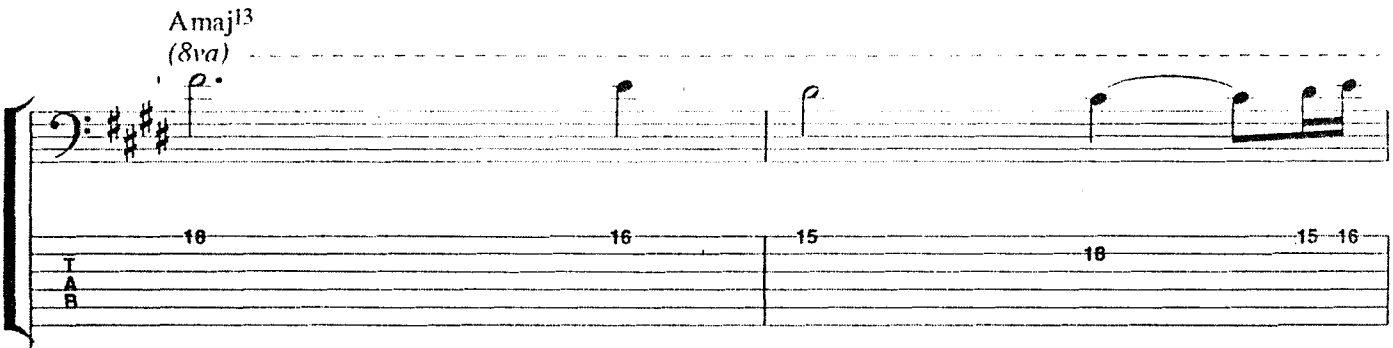
Moderate ♩ = 88

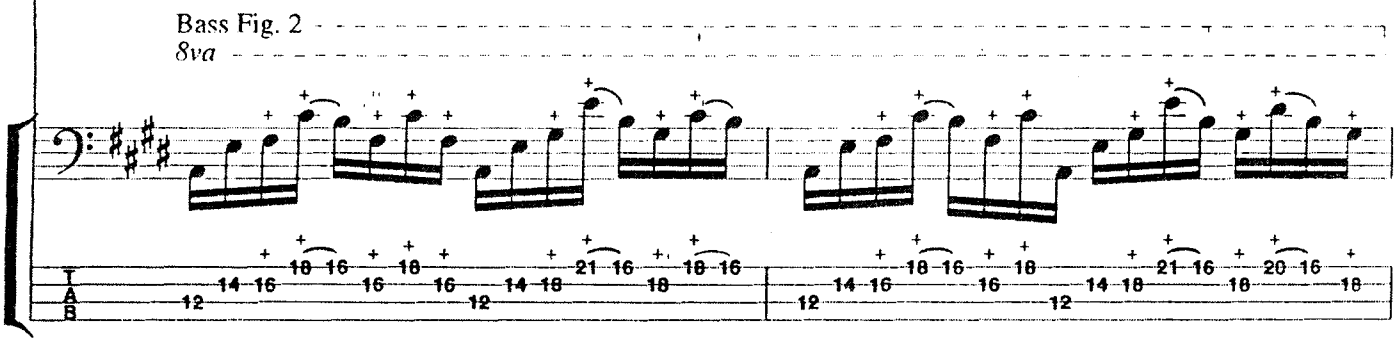


Steve:
w/Bass Fig. 1 *(Victor, 6 times)*

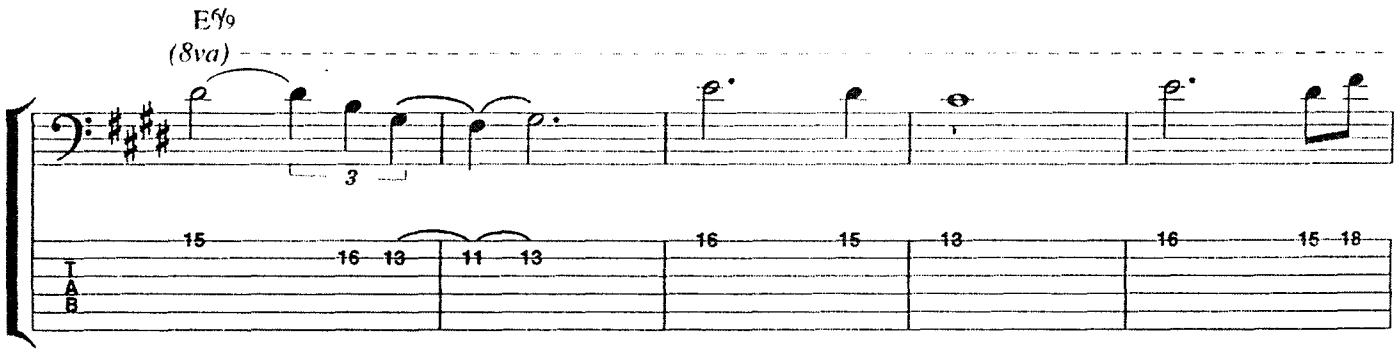






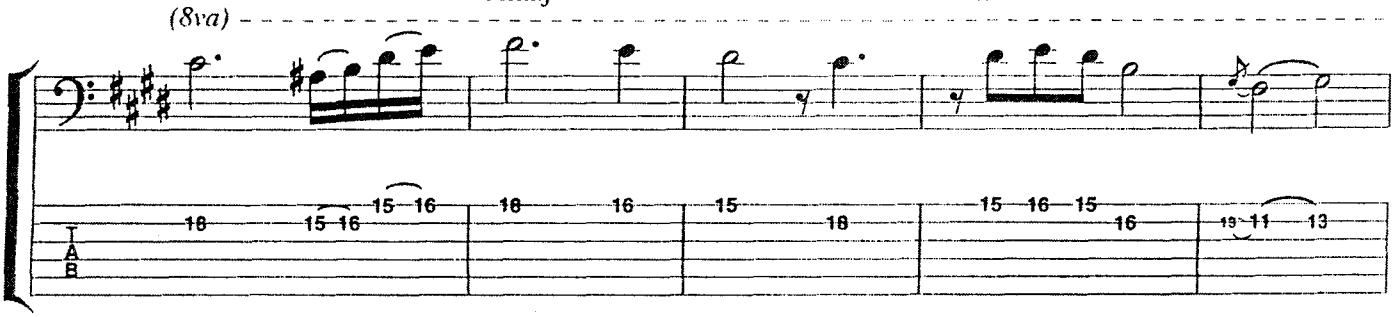


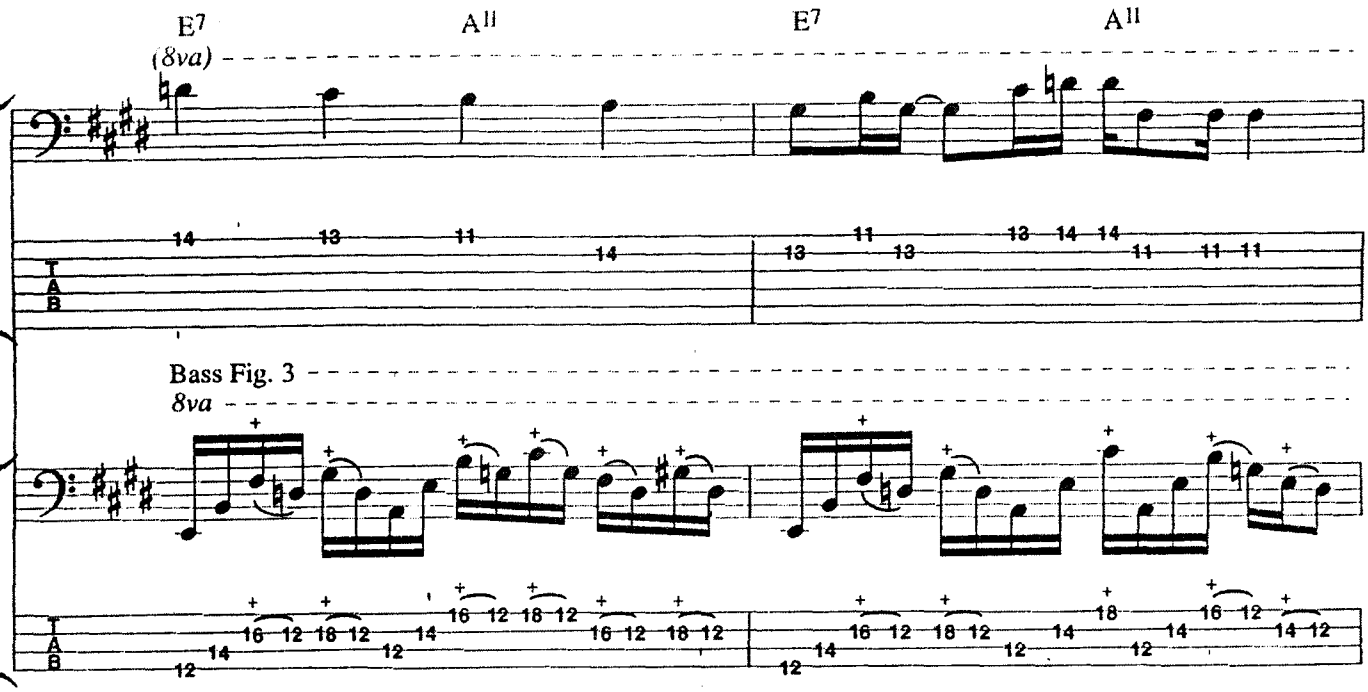
w/Bass Fig. 1 *(6 times)*



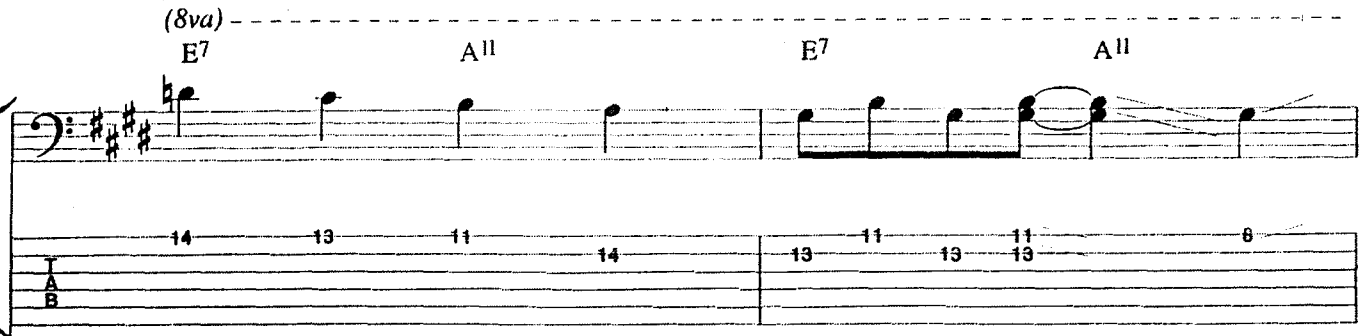
w/Bass Fig. 2
Amaj7

w/Bass Fig. 1 *(2 times)*
E6/9

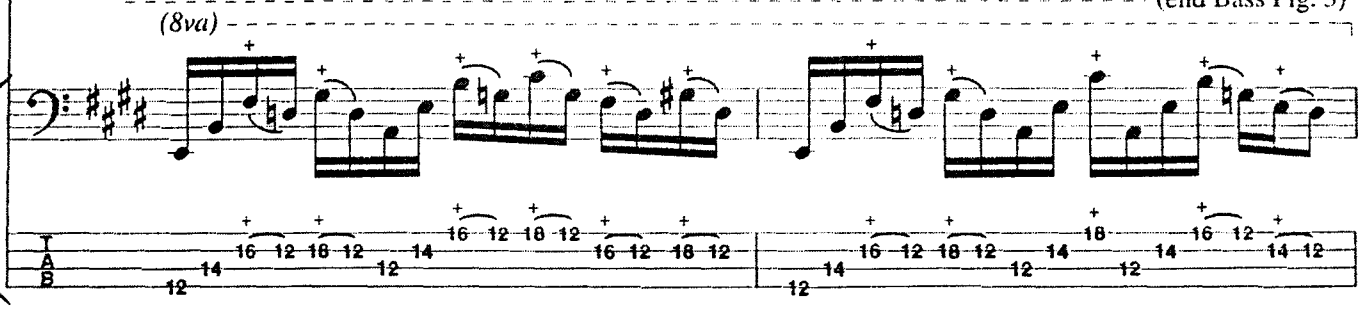


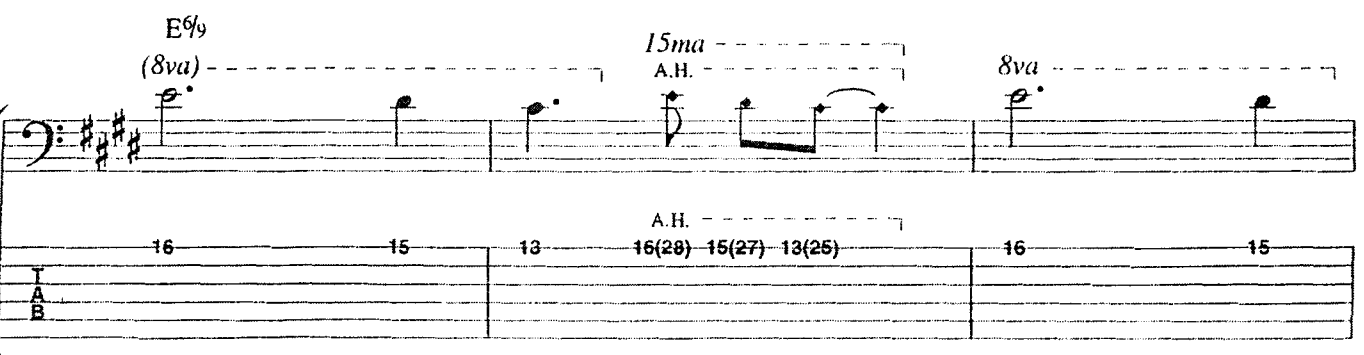


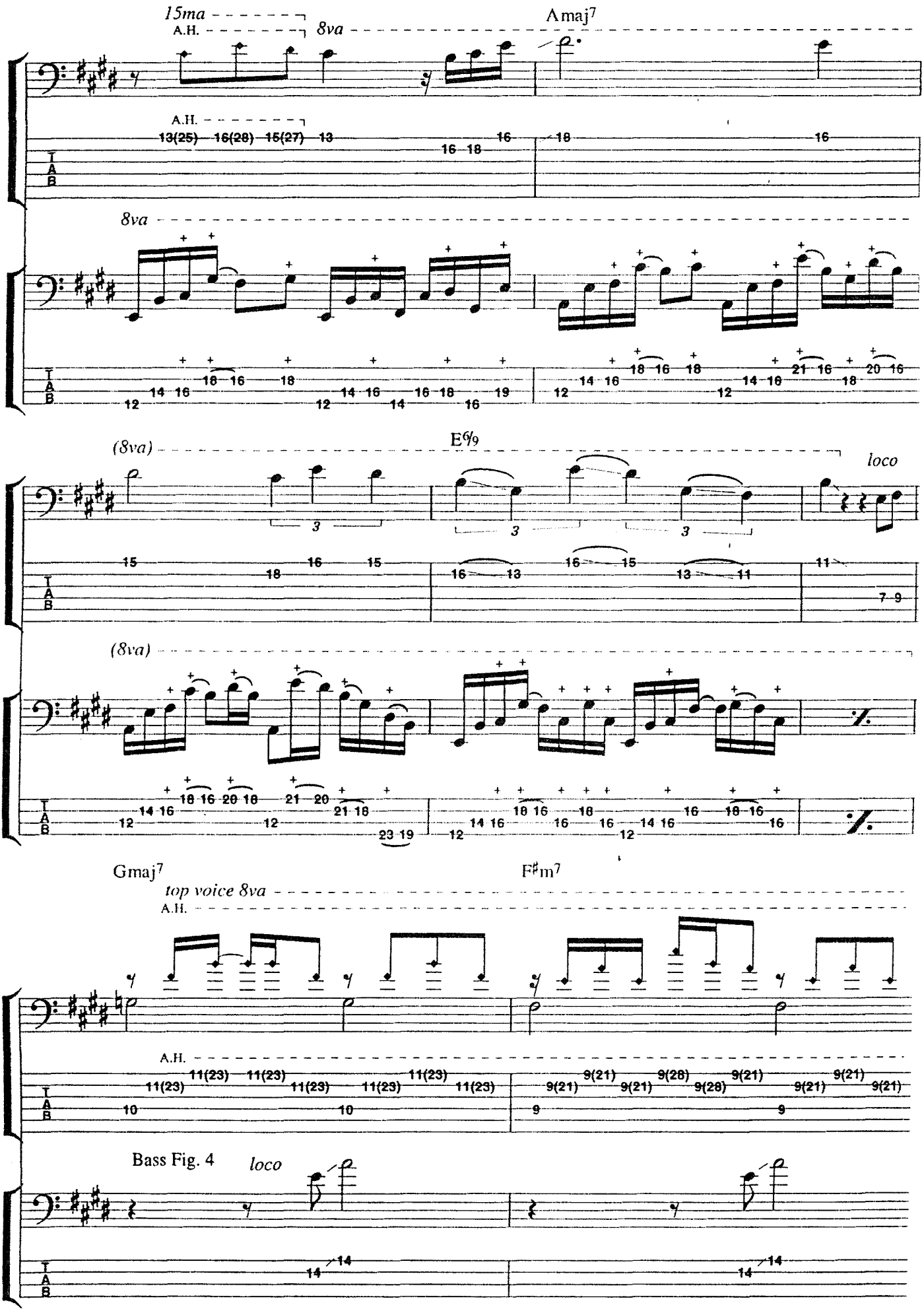
Bass Fig. 3

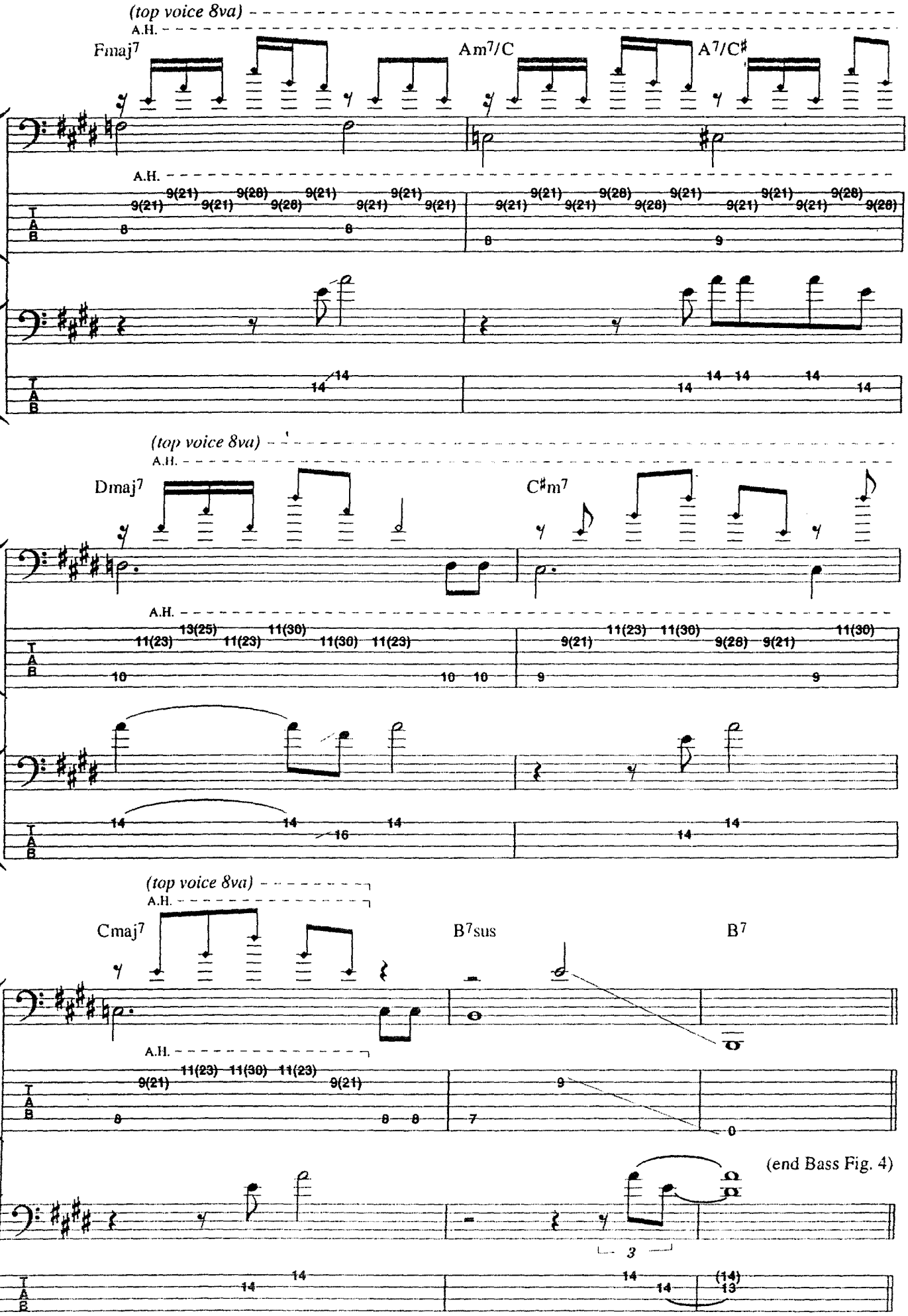


(end Bass Fig. 3)






15ma
A.H.
8va
Amaj7
A.H.
13(25) 16(28) 15(27) 13 16 16 18 18 16
8va
12 14 16 18 16 18 12 14 16 16 18 19 12 14 16 18 16 18 12 14 16 21 16 18 20 16 12
(8va)
E6/9
loco
3 3 3
15 18 16 15 16 13 16 15 13 11 11 7 9
(8va)
12 14 16 18 16 20 18 12 21 20 21 18 23 19 12 14 16 18 16 16 18 16 12 14 16 16 18 16 16
Gmaj7
F♯m7
top voice 8va
A.H.
11(23) 11(23) 11(23) 11(23) 11(23) 11(23) 11(23) 10 10
A.H.
9(21) 9(21) 9(21) 9(28) 9(28) 9(21) 9(21) 9(21) 9(21) 9 9
Bass Fig. 4
loco
14 14 14 14

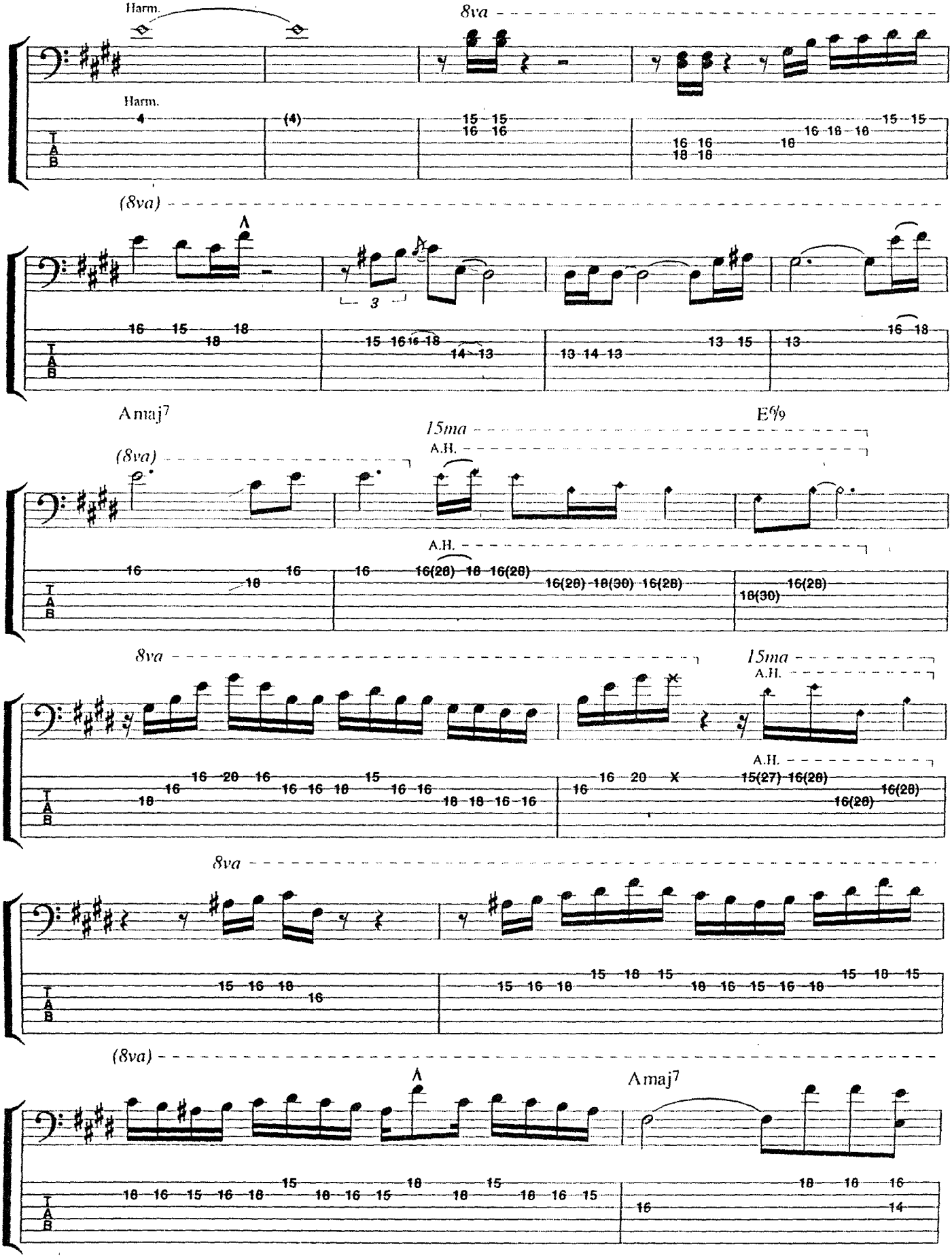

(top voice 8va)
A.H.
Fmaj7
Am7/C
A7/C♯
(top voice 8va)
Dmaj7
C♯m7
(top voice 8va)
Cmaj7
B7sus
B7
(end Bass Fig. 4)

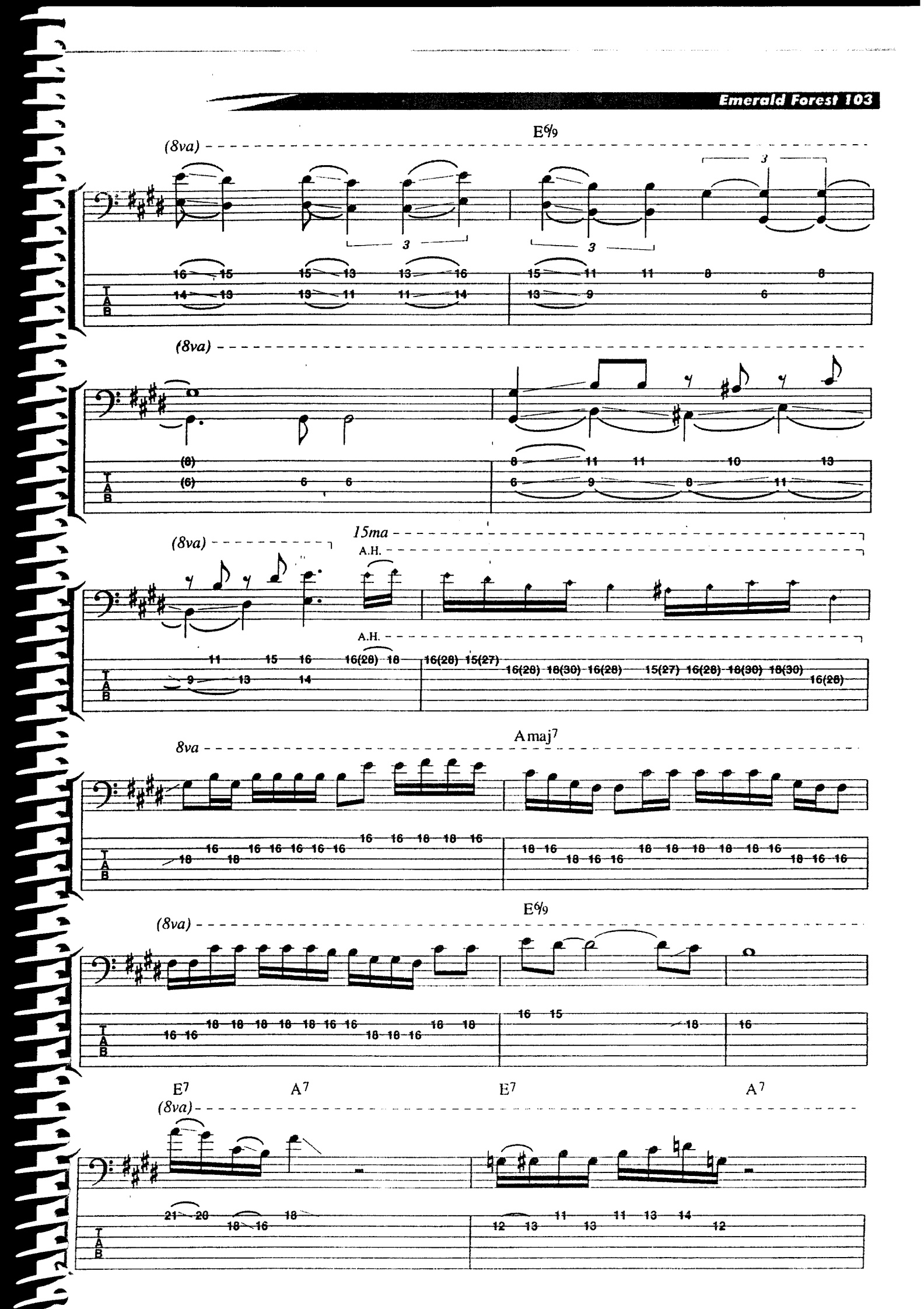
w/Bass Fig. 1 *(2 times)*

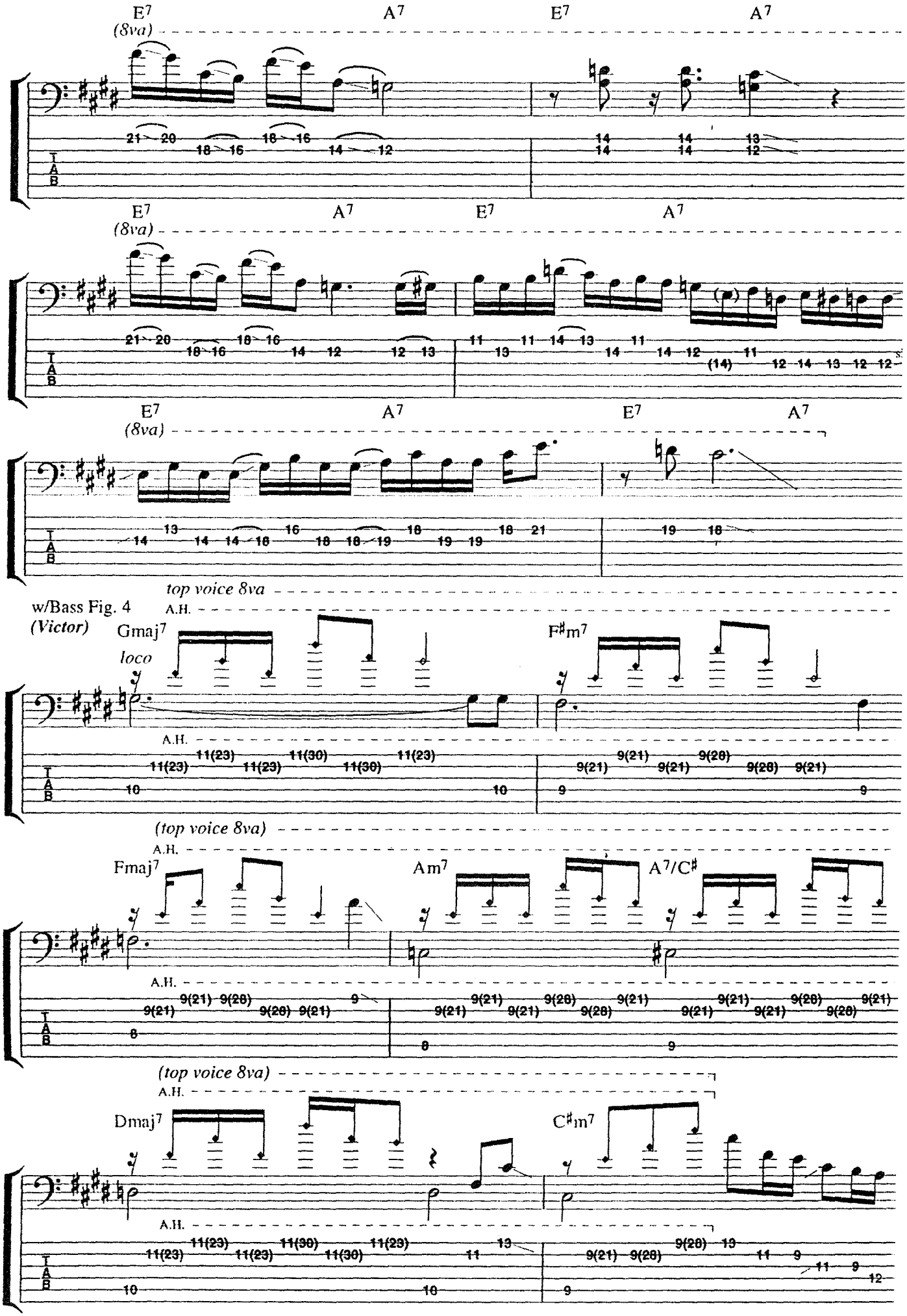
E6/9

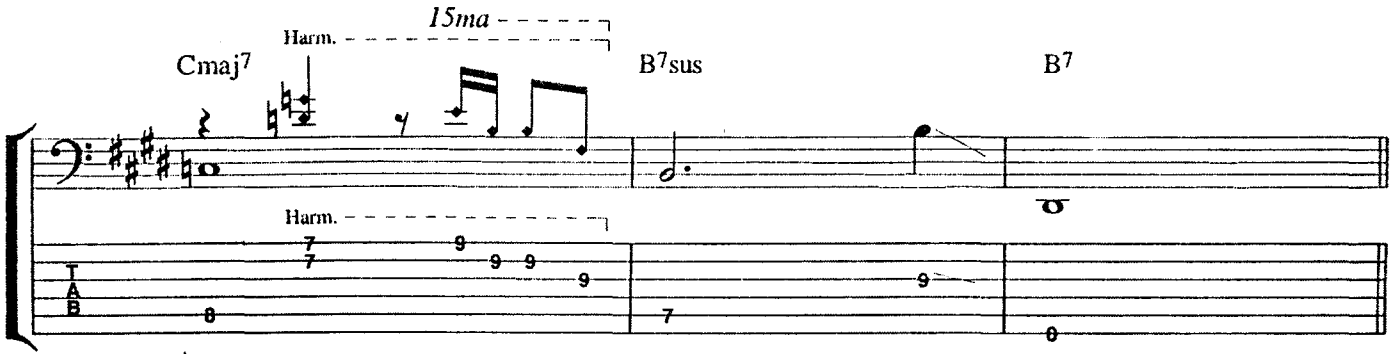
Steve's Solo:

(Victor continues simile w/Bass Figs. 1, 2 and 3)

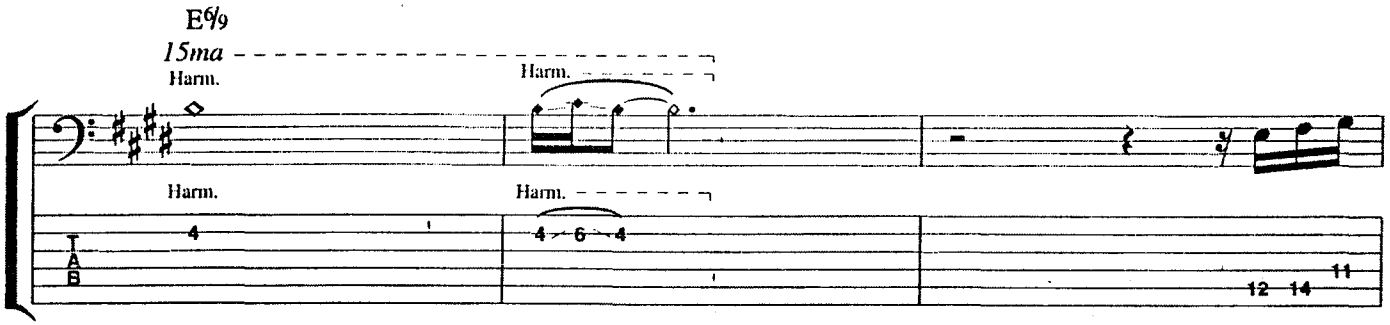


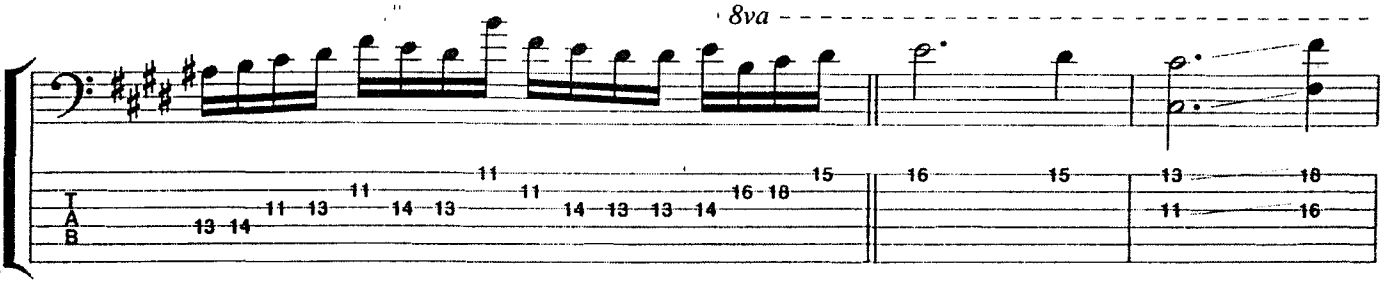

E6/9
(8va)
A.H.
15ma
Amaj7
8va
E7
A7

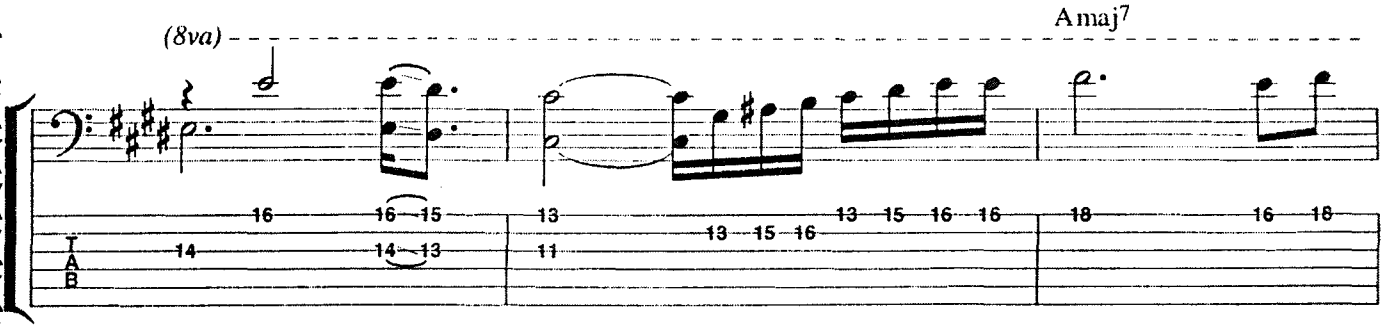

E7
A7
E7
A7
(8va)
E7
A7
E7
A7
(8va)
E7
A7
E7
A7
(8va)
top voice 8va
w/Bass Fig. 4
(Victor)
A.H.
Gmaj7
loco
F♯m7
(top voice 8va)
Fmaj7
Am7
A7/C♯
(top voice 8va)
Dmaj7
C♯m7
T
A
B

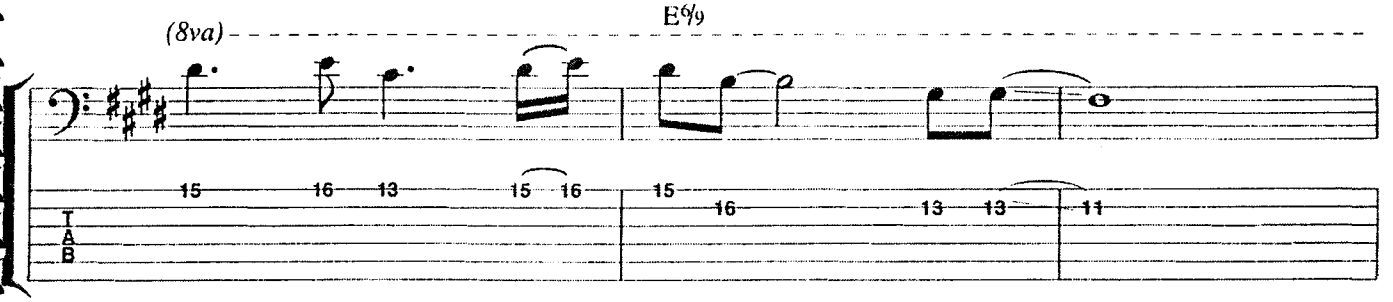


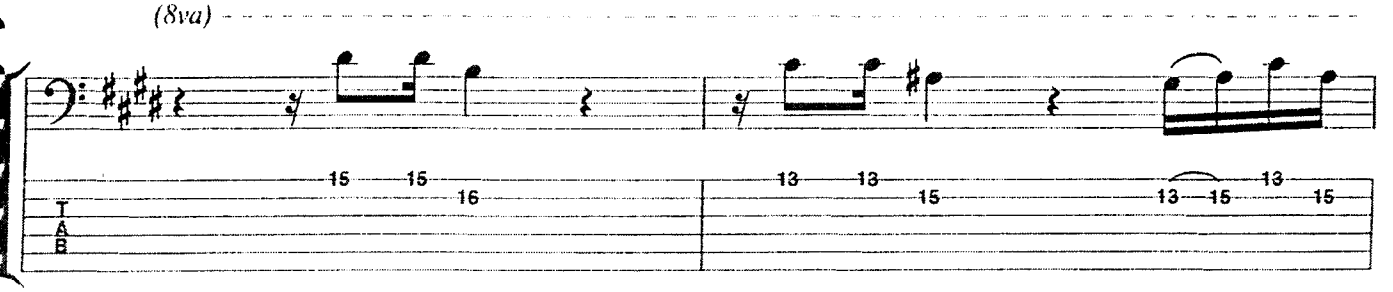
(Victor continues simile w/Bass Figs. 1 and 2)

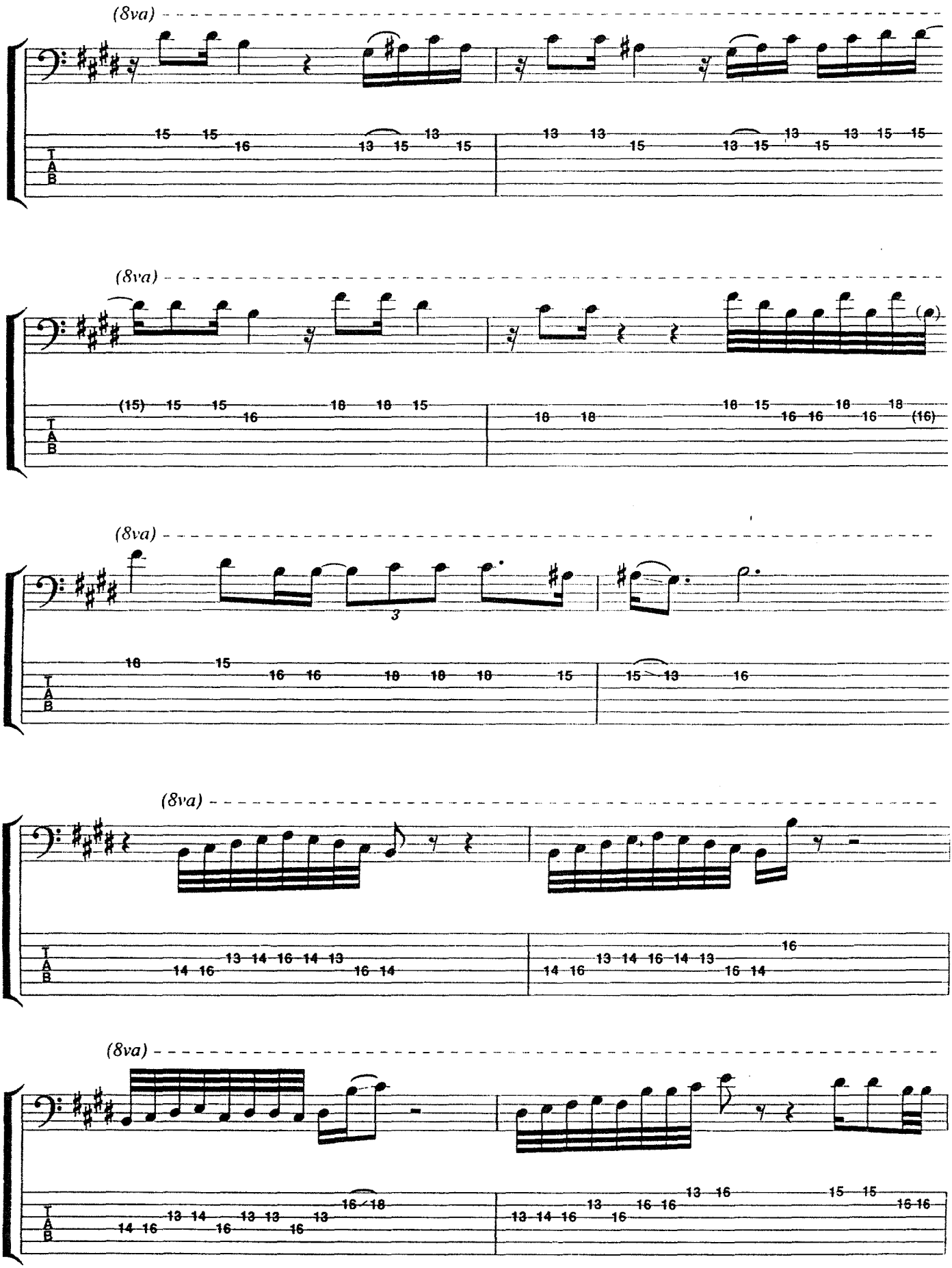


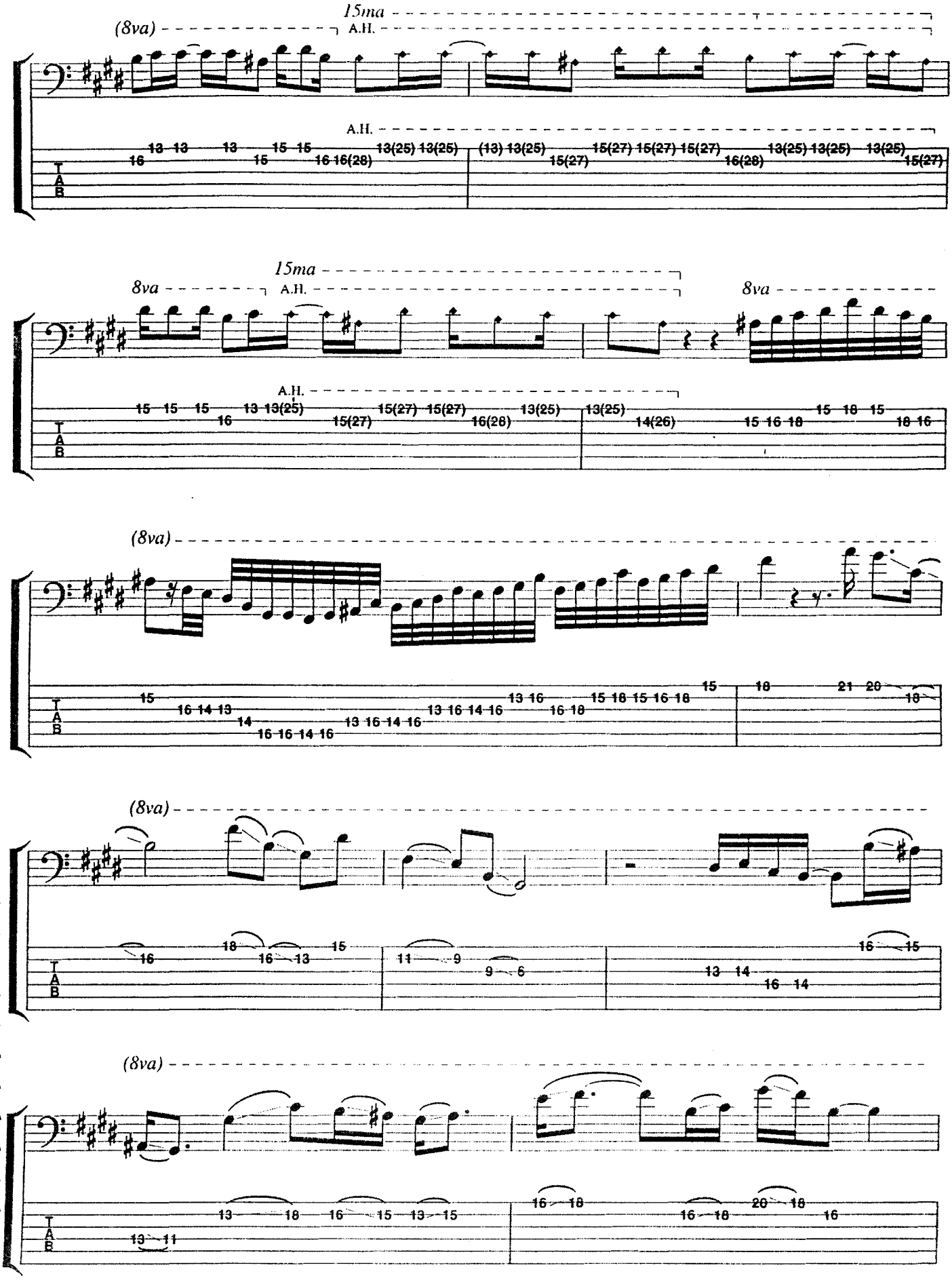


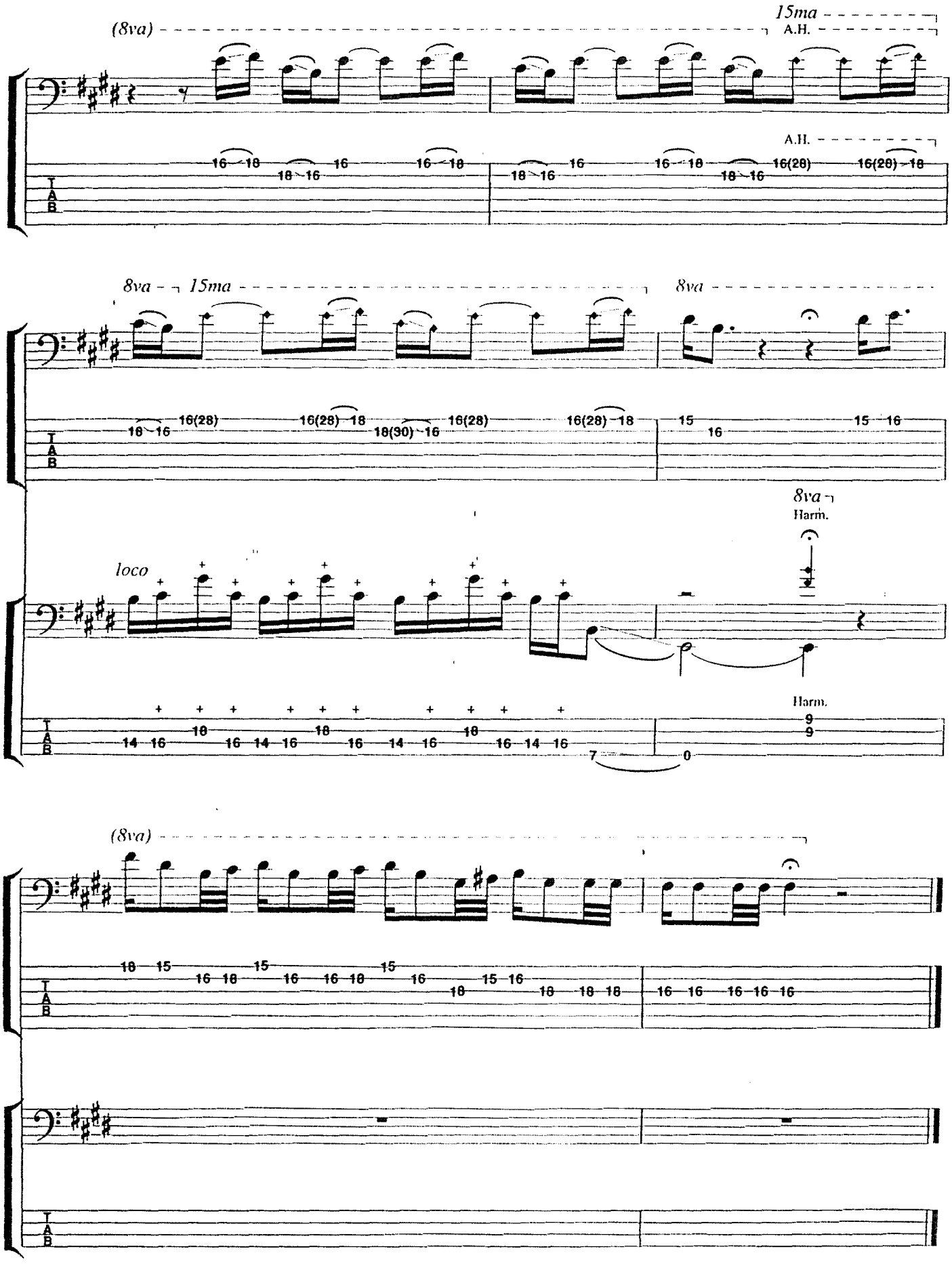






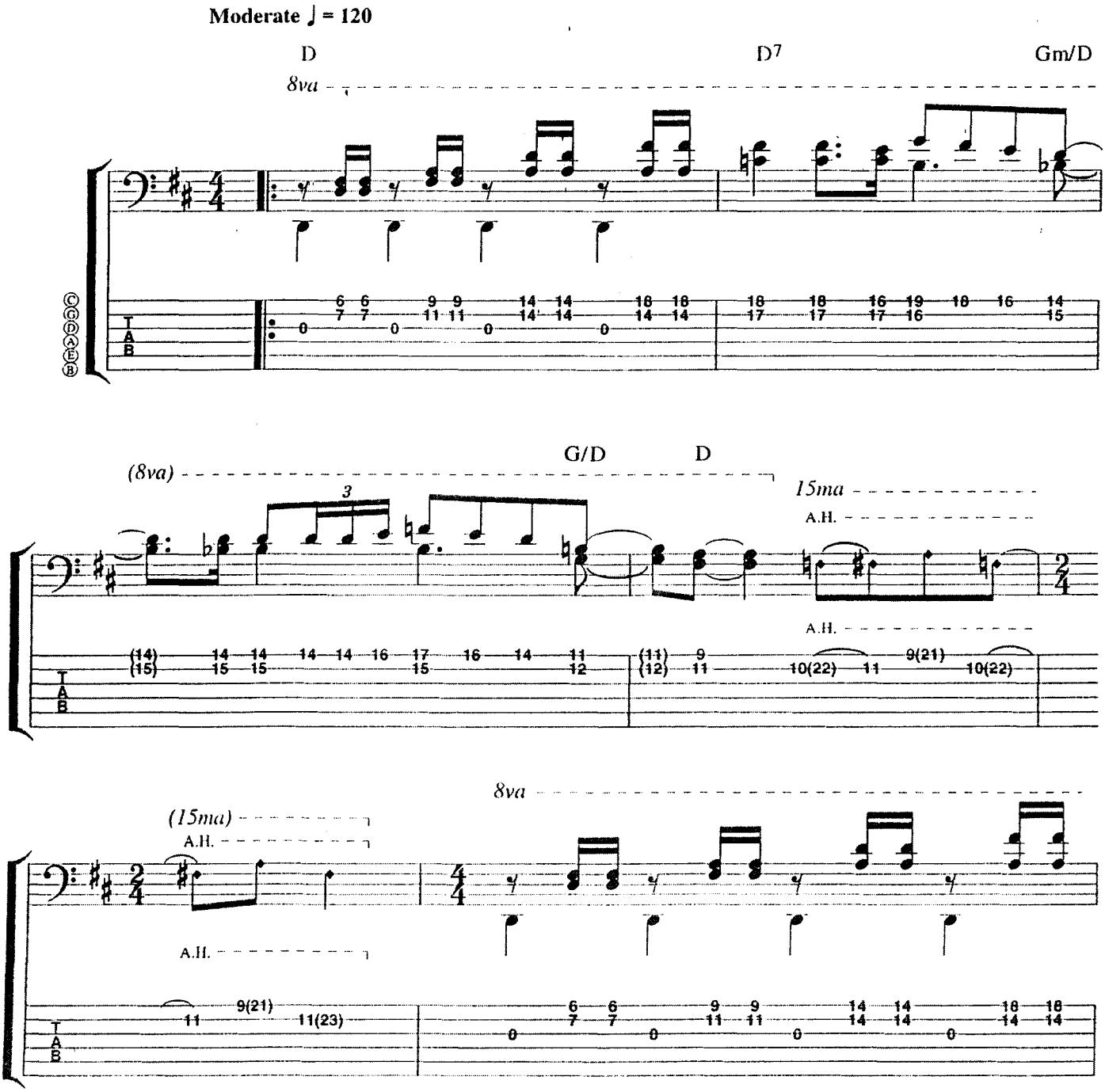

(8va)
(8va)
(8va)
(8va)
(8va)


15ma
(8va)
A.H.
A.H.
8va
15ma
A.H.
8va
A.H.
(8va)
(8va)
(8va)


(8va)
15ma
A.H.
A.H.
8va
15ma
8va
8va
Harm.
loco
Harm.
(8va)

Moonridge

by Steve Bailey



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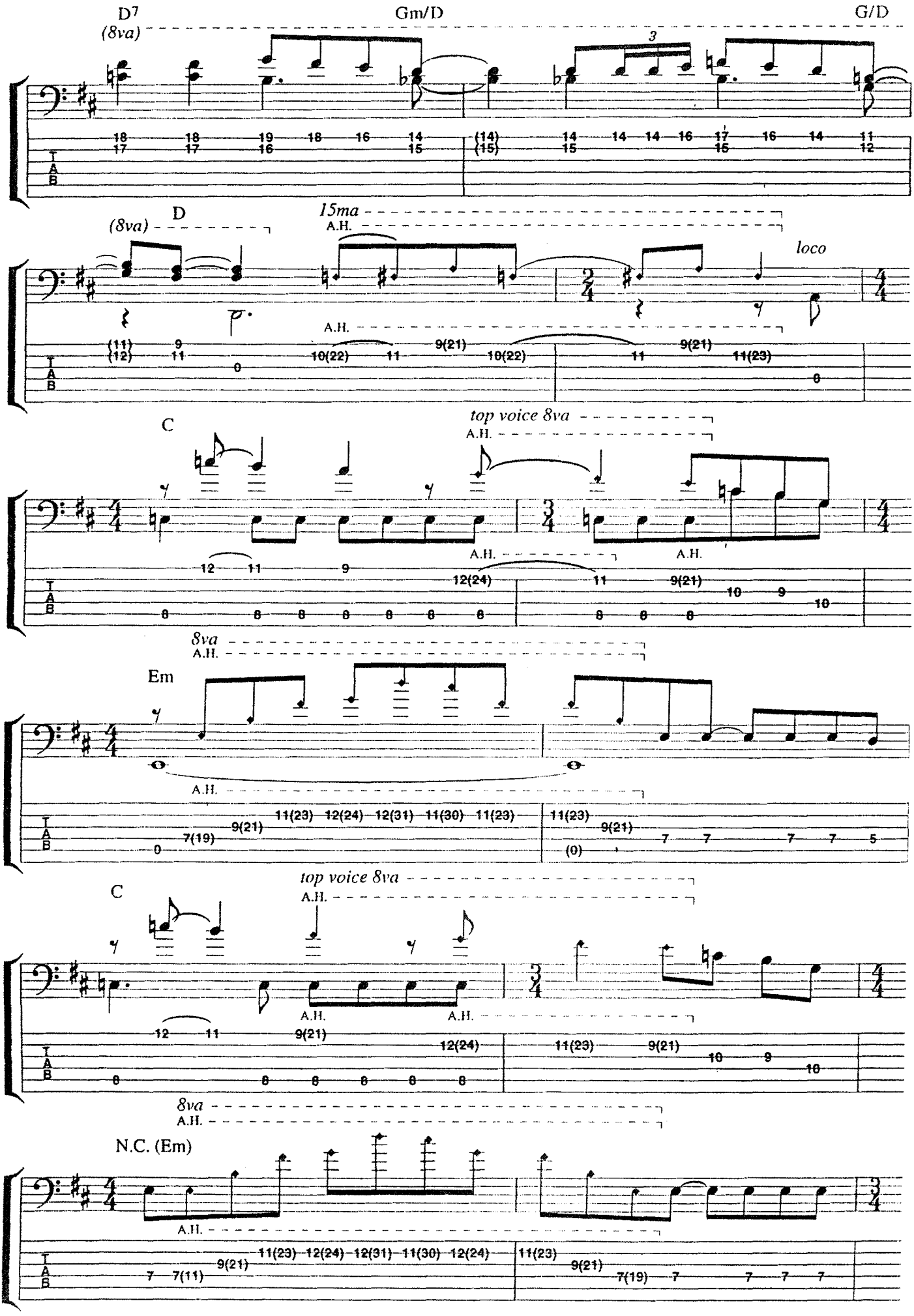
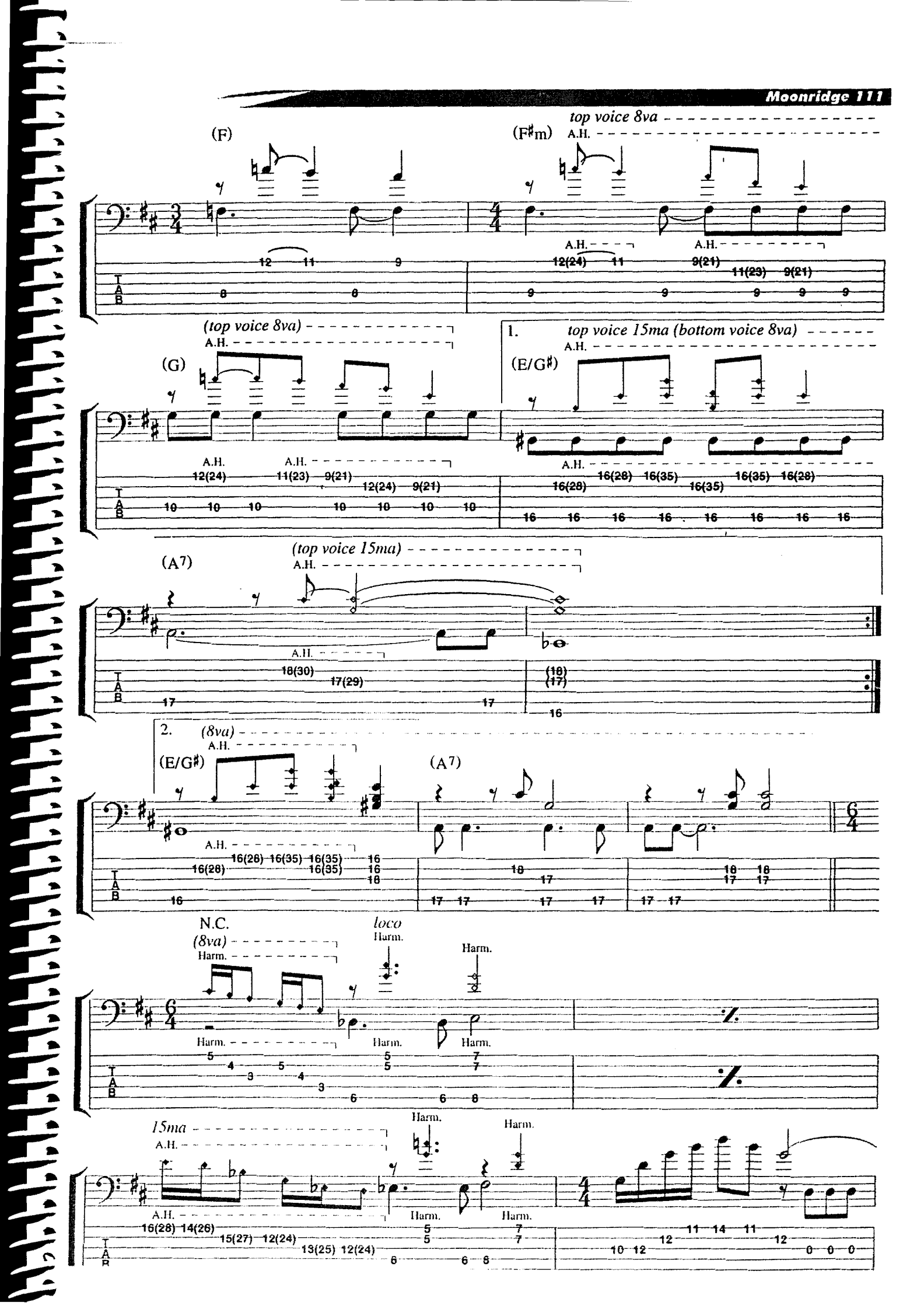
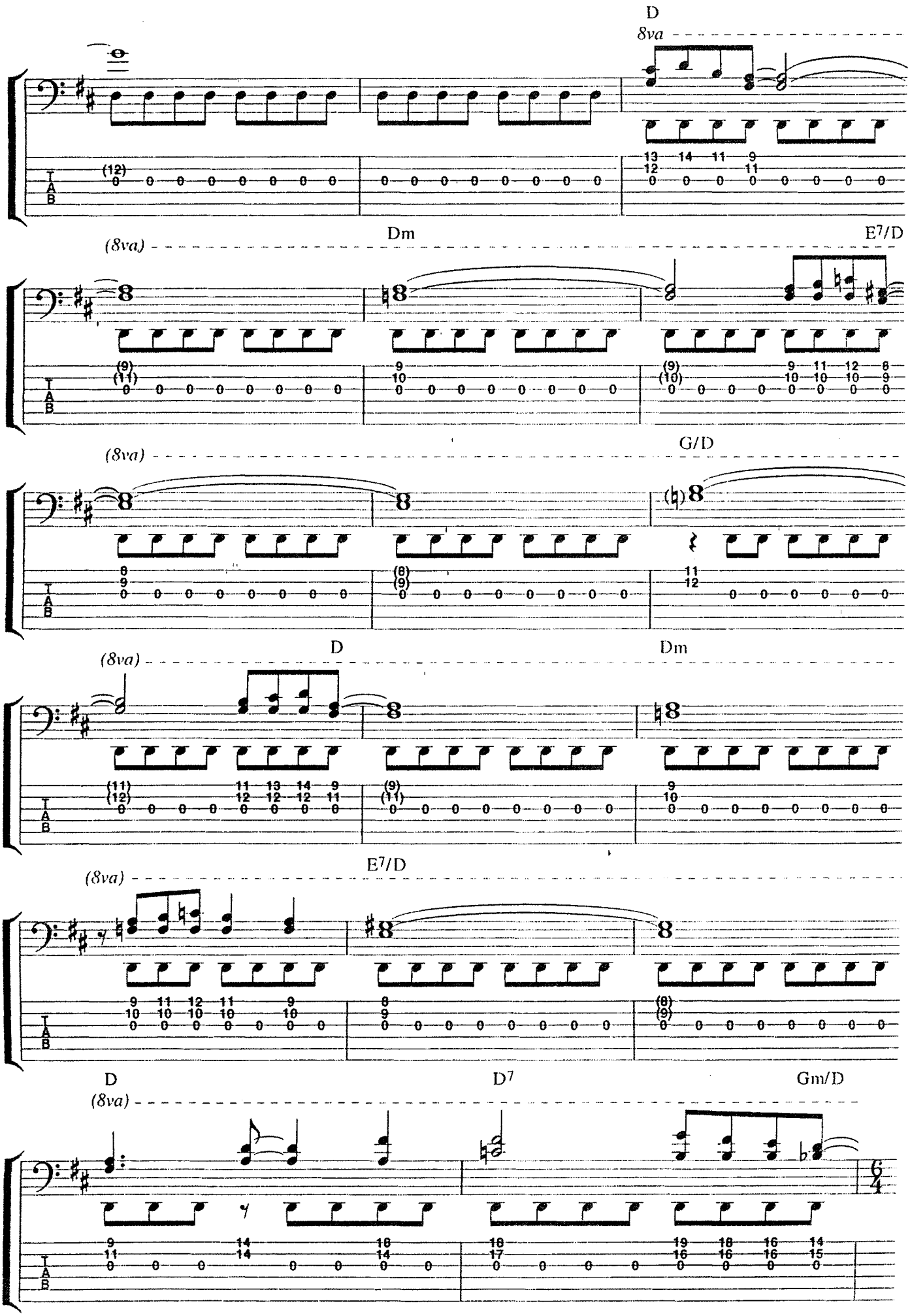
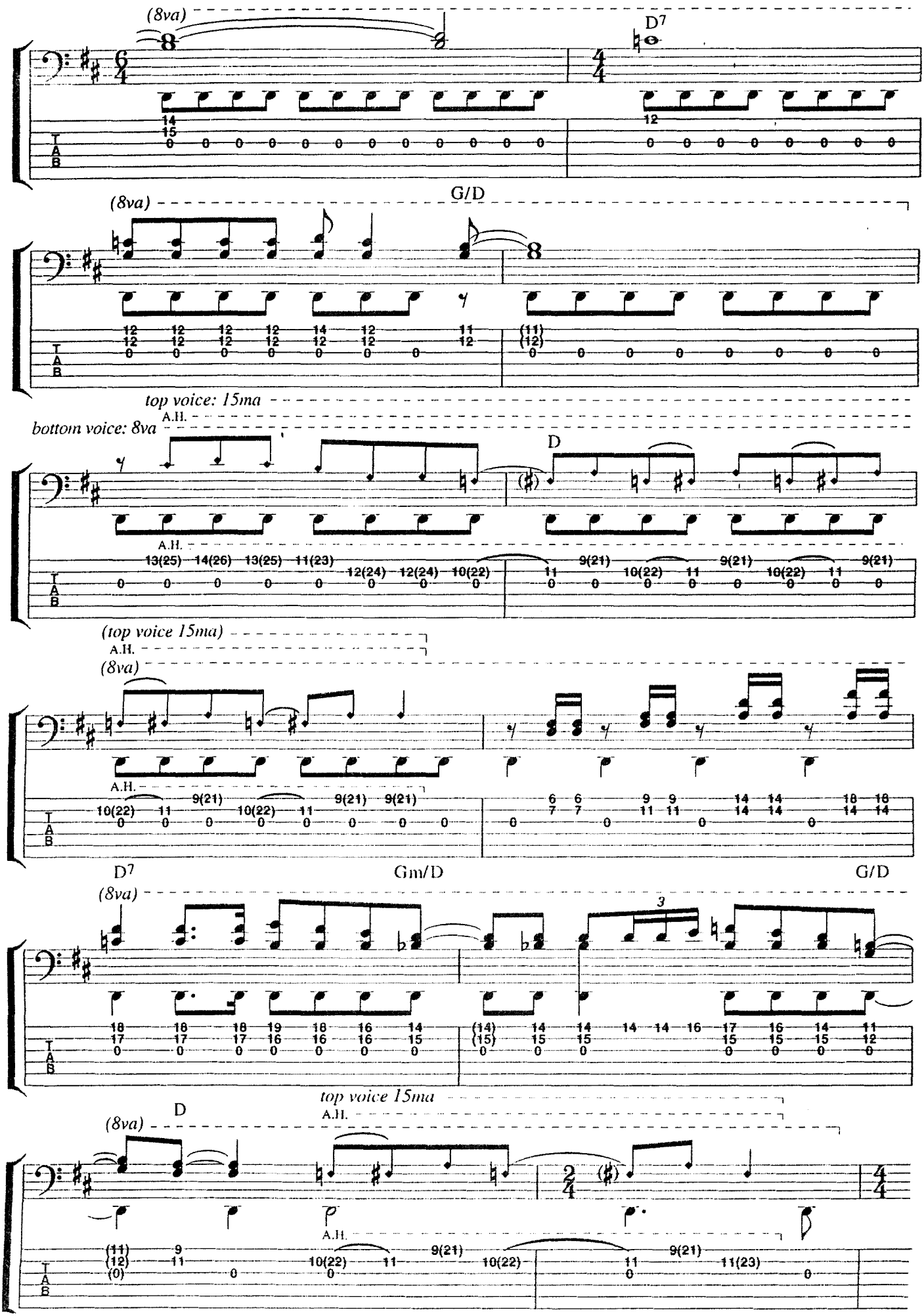
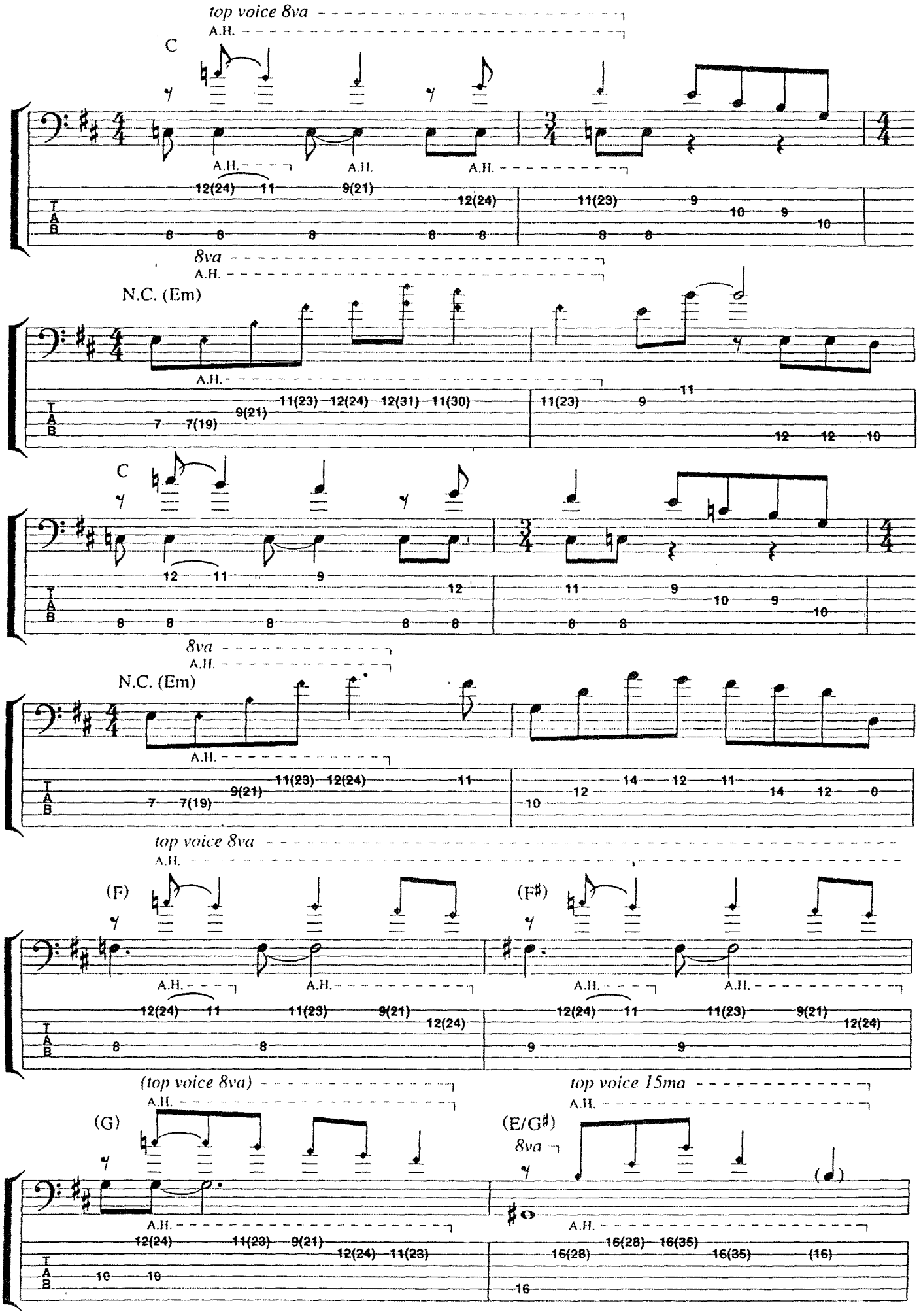
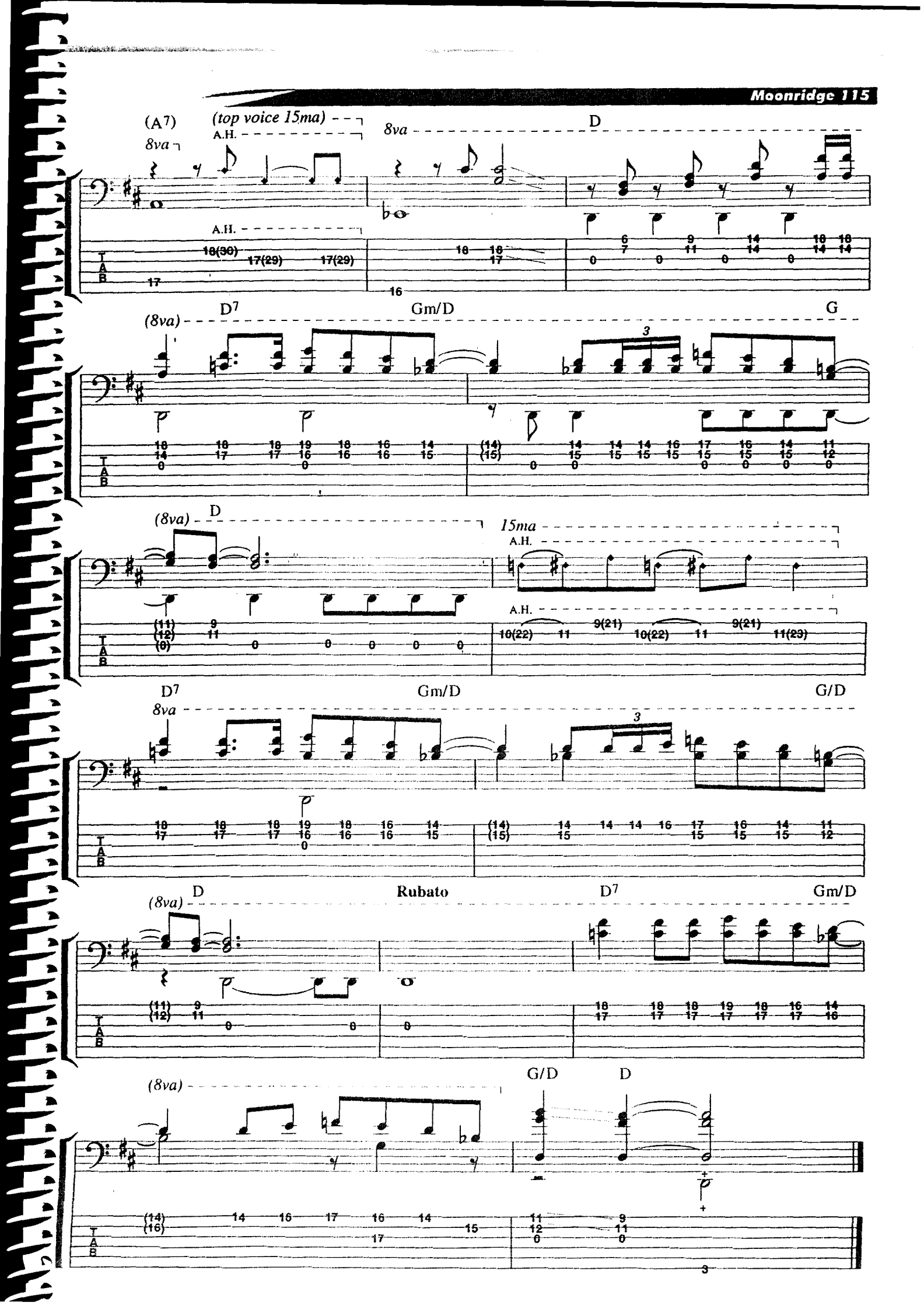

D7
Gm/D
G/D
(8va)
3
D
15ma
A.H.
loco
C
top voice 8va
8va
Em
C
top voice 8va
8va
N.C. (Em)


(F)
top voice 8va
(F♯m)
A.H.
(top voice 8va)
A.H.
(G)
1.
top voice 15ma (bottom voice 8va)
(E/G♯)
(A7)
(top voice 15ma)
2.
(8va)
N.C.
loco
Harm.
15ma


D
8va
Dm
E7/D
(8va)
G/D
(8va)
D
Dm
(8va)
E7/D
(8va)
D
D7
Gm/D
(8va)

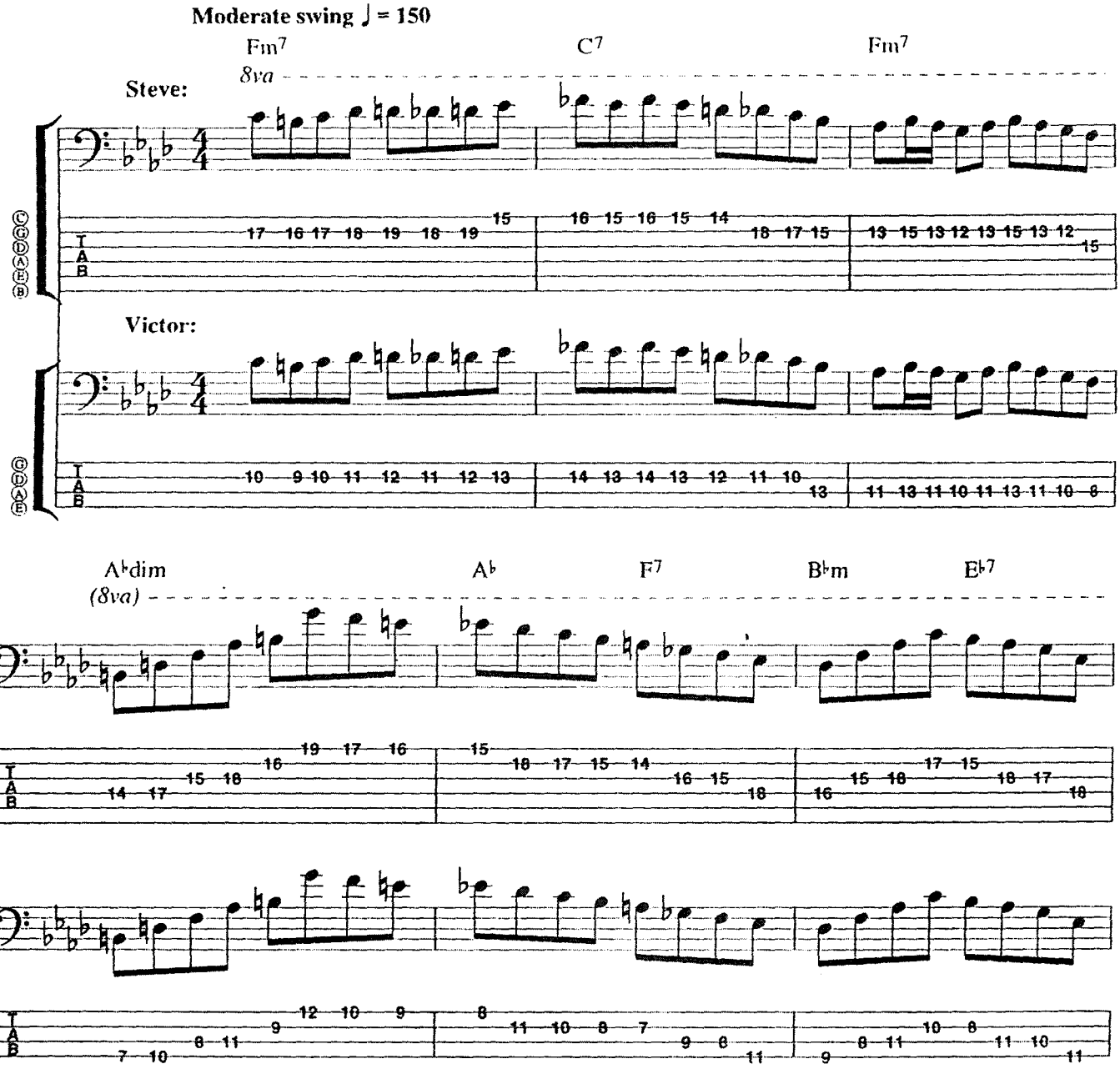

(8va)
D7
G/D
(8va)
top voice: 15ma
A.H.
bottom voice: 8va
D
A.H.
(top voice 15ma)
A.H.
(8va)
A.H.
D7
Gm/D
G/D
(8va)
3
top voice 15ma
A.H.
D
(8va)
A.H.


top voice 8va
A.H.
C
12(24) 11 9(21) 12(24) 11(23) 9 10 9 10
8va
A.H.
N.C. (Em)
7 7(19) 9(21) 11(23) 12(24) 12(31) 11(30) 11(23) 9 11 12 12 10
C
12 11 9 12 11 9 10 9 10
8va
A.H.
N.C. (Em)
7 7(19) 9(21) 11(23) 12(24) 11 10 12 14 12 11 14 12 0
top voice 8va
A.H.
(F)
(F♯)
12(24) 11 11(23) 9(21) 12(24)
(top voice 8va)
top voice 15ma
(G)
(E/G♯)
8va
12(24) 11(23) 9(21) 12(24) 11(23) 10 10
16(28) 16(35) 16(28) 16(35) (16) 16


(A7)
(top voice 15ma)
8va
A.H.
D
D7
Gm/D
G
(8va)
3
15ma
G/D
Rubato

Donna Lee

by Charlie Parke



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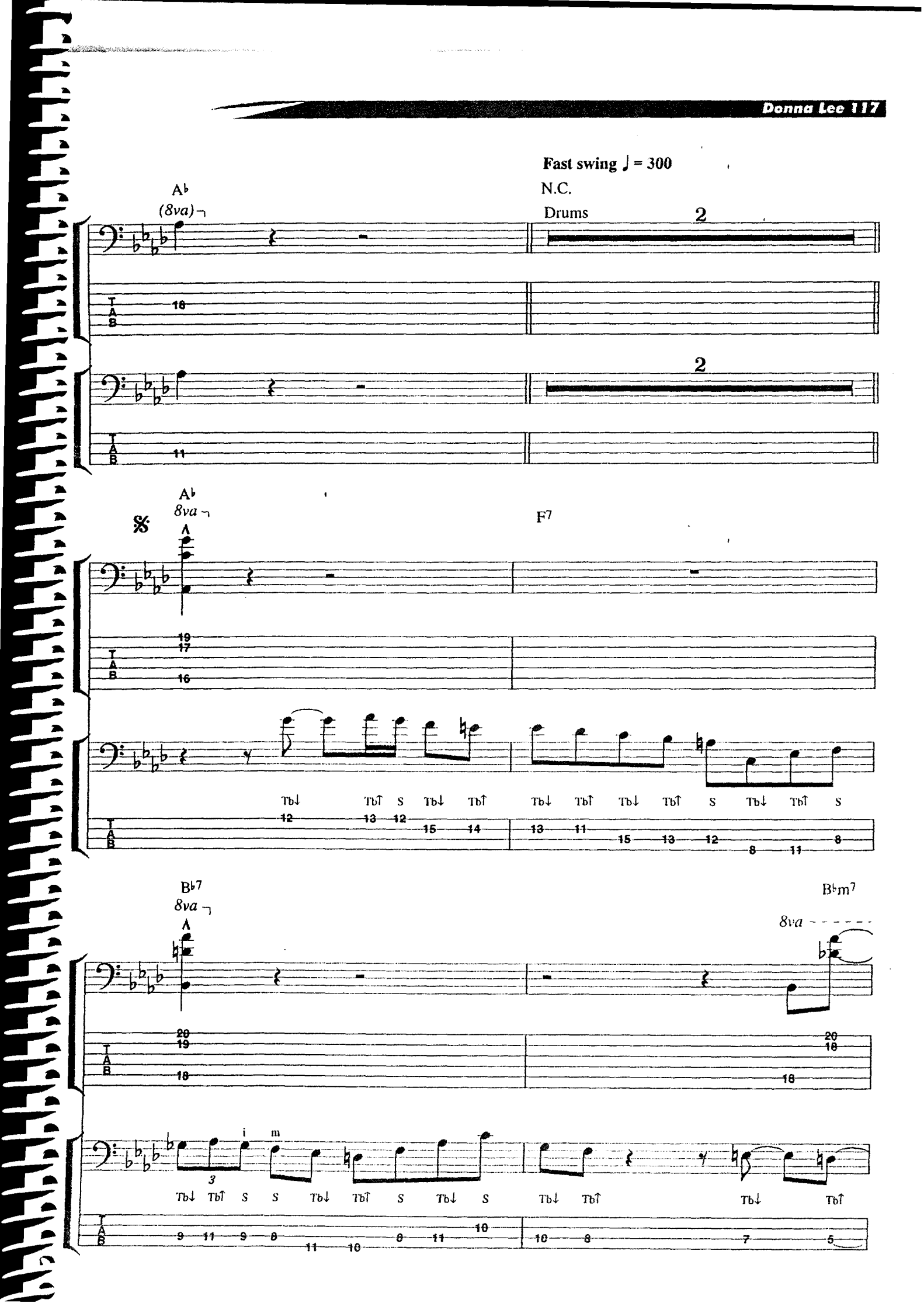
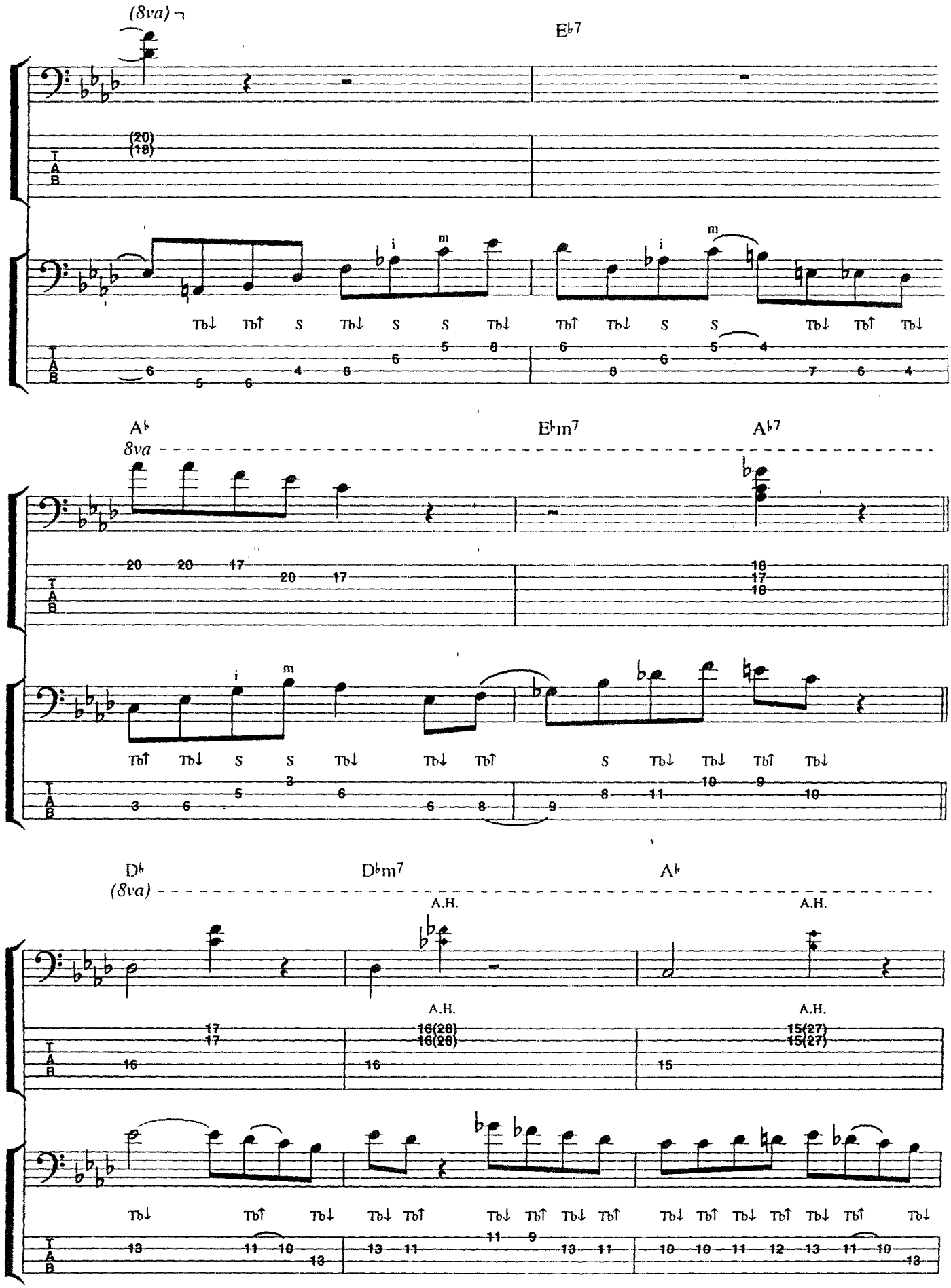
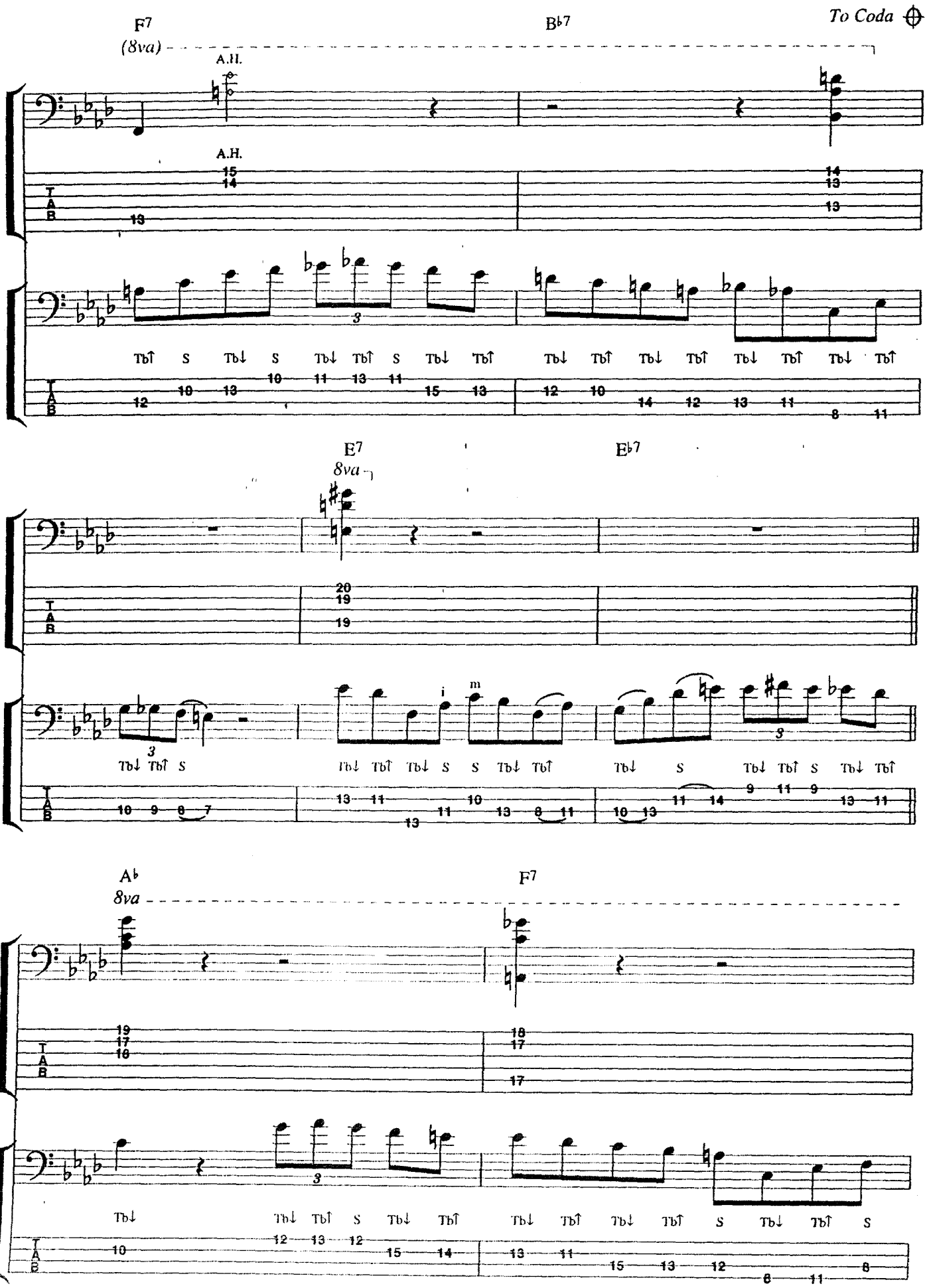
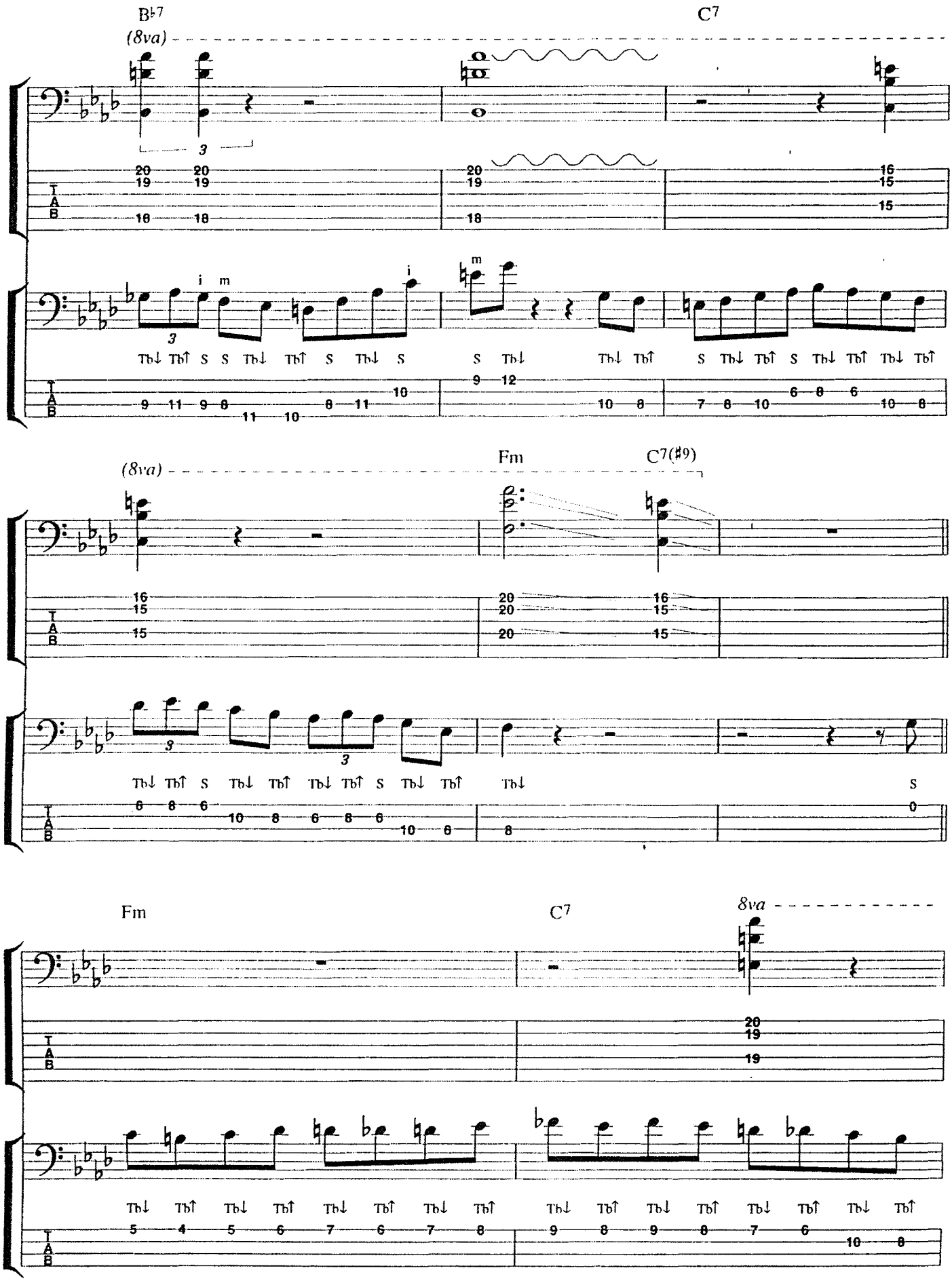
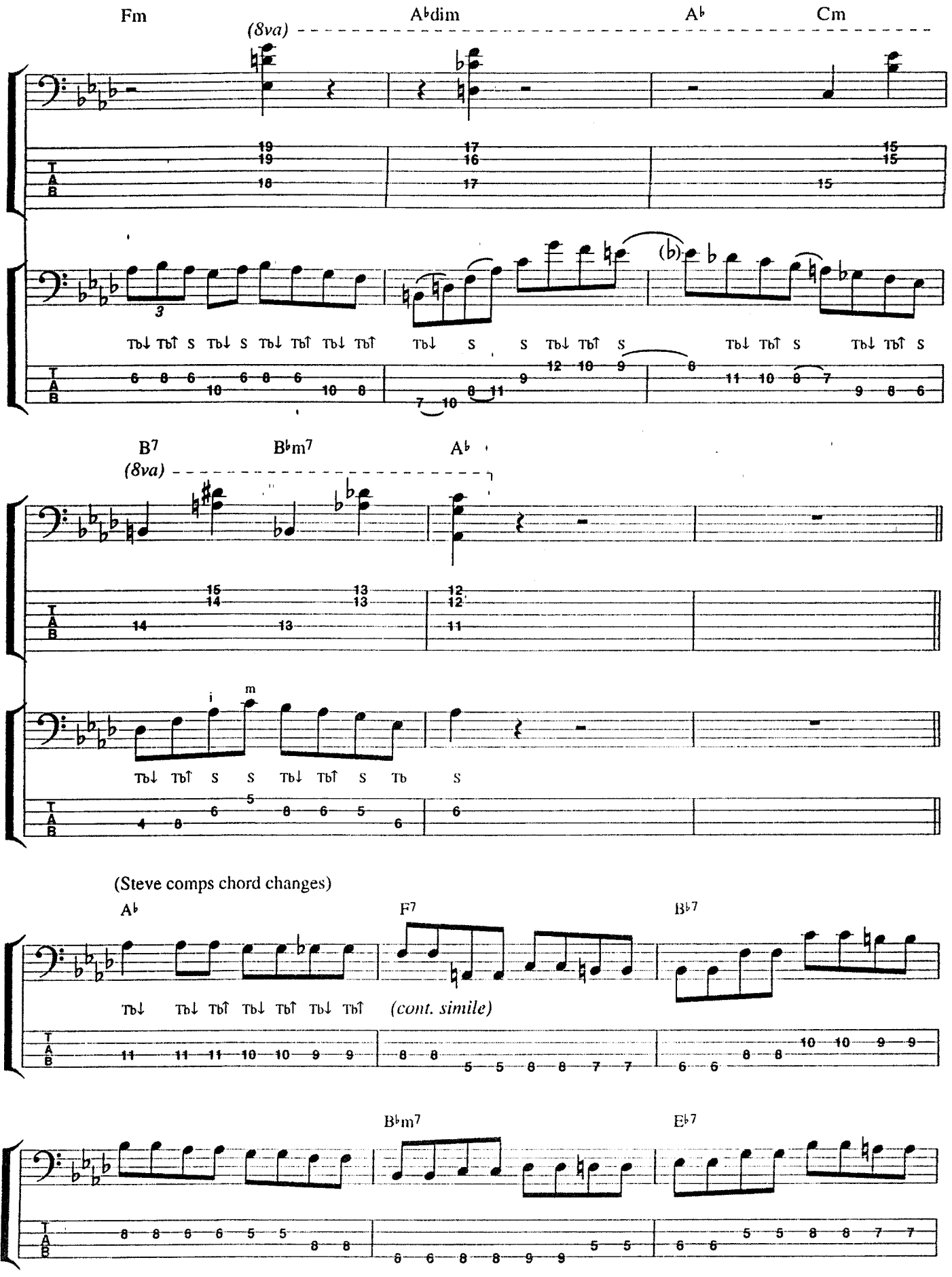
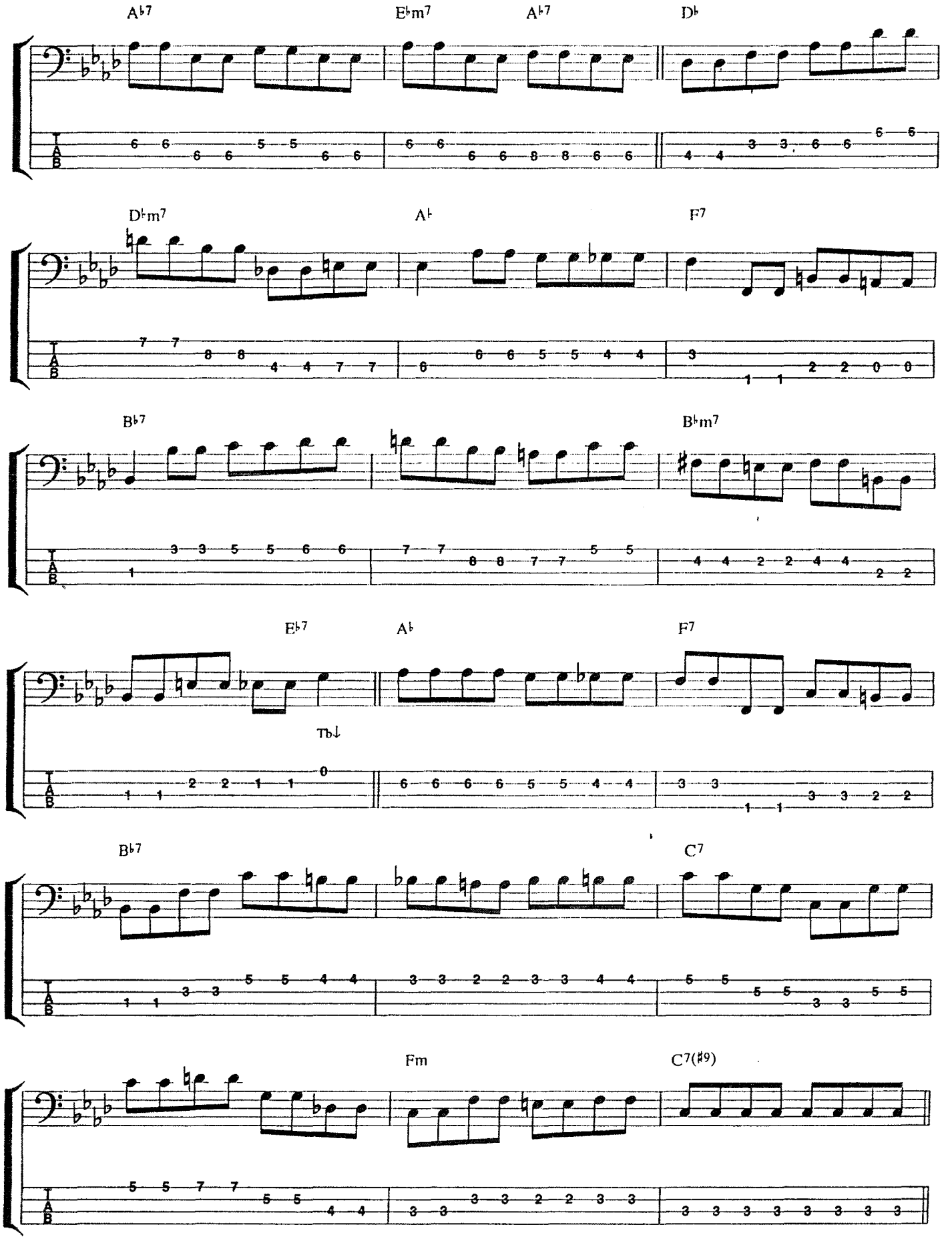

Fast swing ♩ = 300
N.C.
Drums
2
A♭
(8va)
2
A♭
8va
F7
B♭7
8va
B♭m7
8va

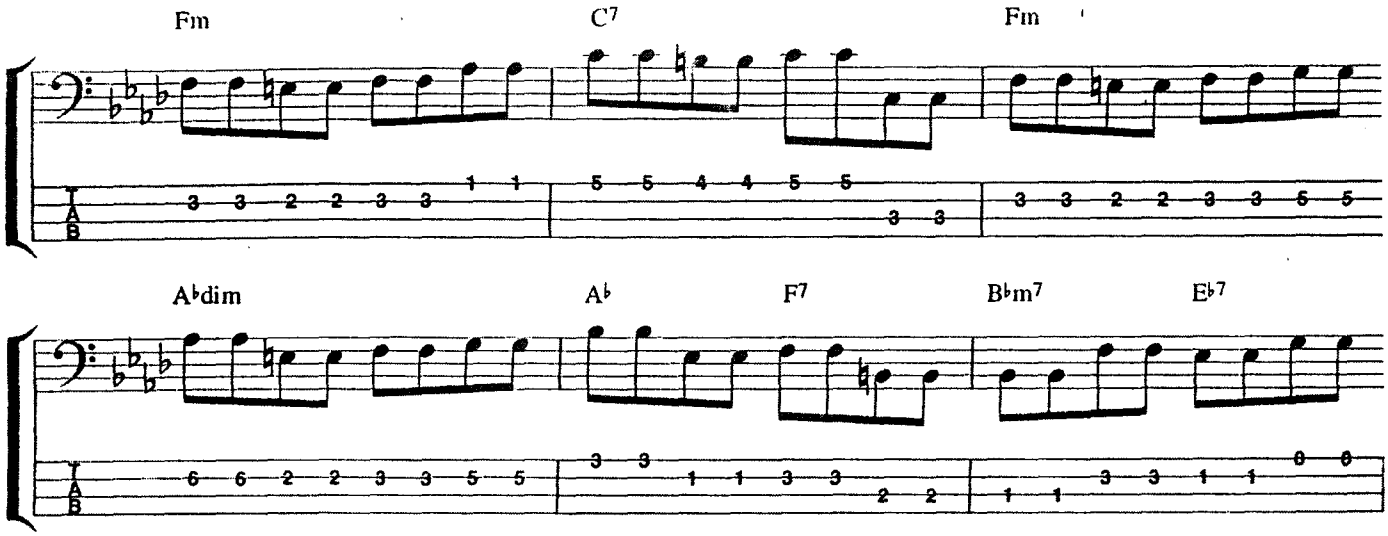

(8va)
E♭7
A♭
8va
E♭m7
A♭7
D♭
(8va)
D♭m7
A♭
A.H.
A.H.
A.H.
A.H.


F7
(8va)
A.H.
A.H.
B♭7
To Coda
E7
8va
E♭7
A♭
8va
F7

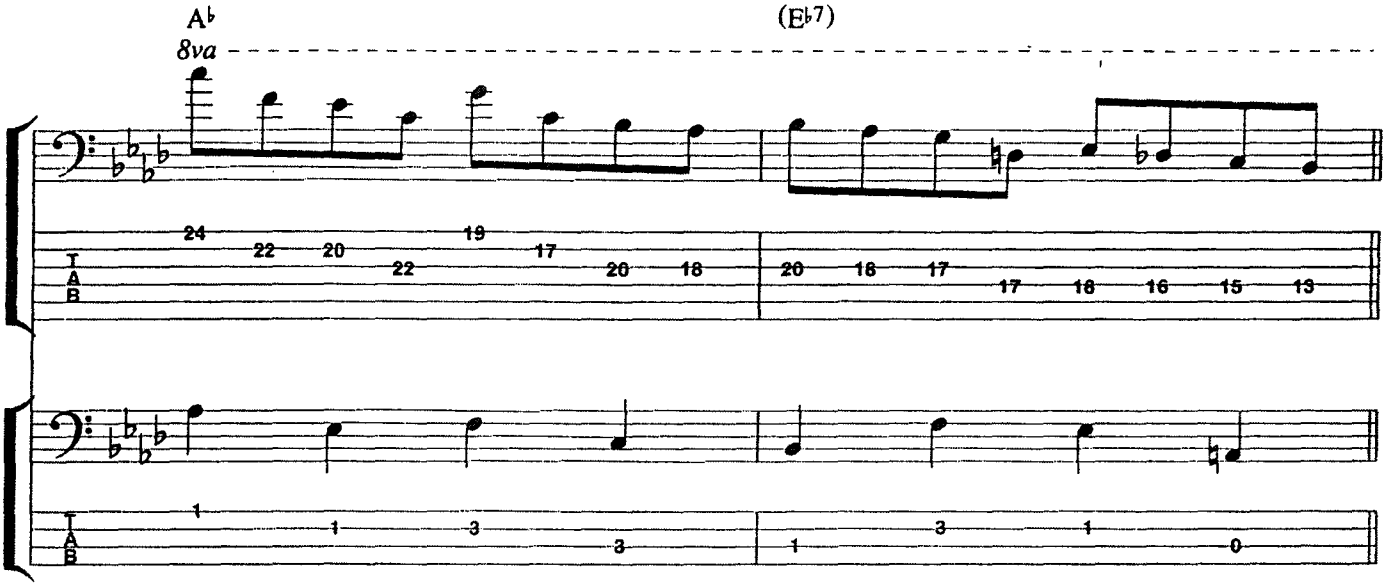

B♭7
C7
(8va)
Fm
C7(♯9)
8va


Fm
A♭dim
A♭
Cm
(8va)
B7
B♭m7
A♭
(8va)
(Steve comps chord changes)
A♭
F7
B♭7
(cont. simile)
B♭m7
E♭7

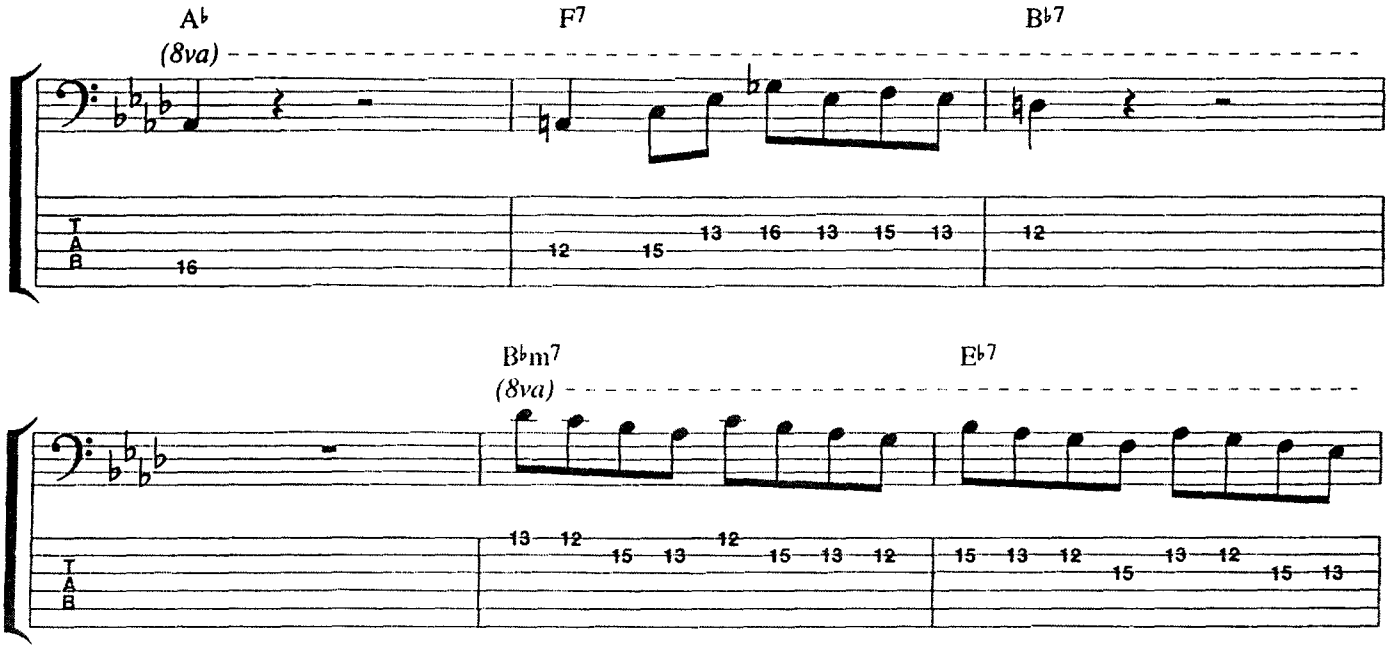

A♭7
E♭m7
A♭7
D♭
D♭m7
A♭
F7
B♭7
B♭m7
E♭7
A♭
F7
Tb↓
B♭7
C7
Fm
C7(♯9)

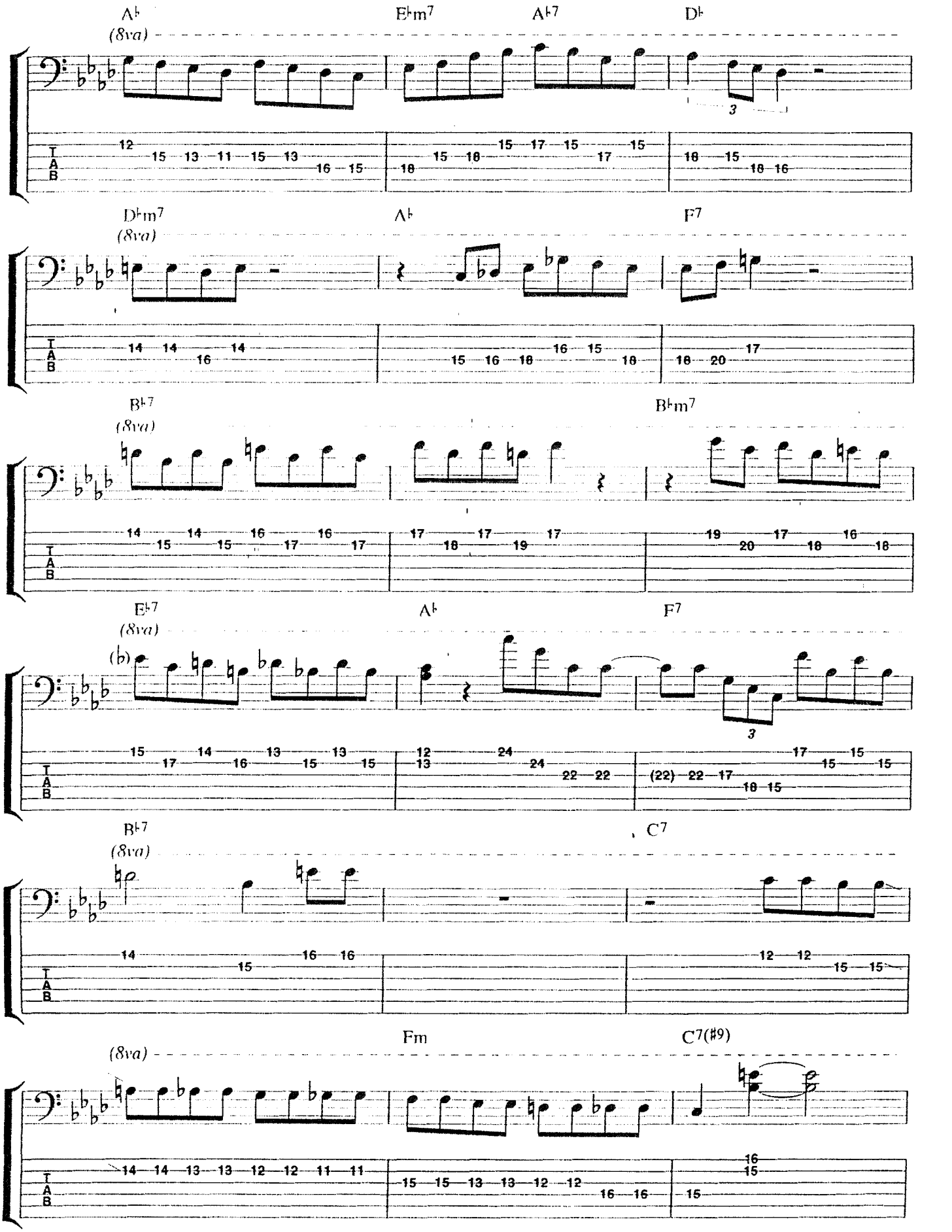


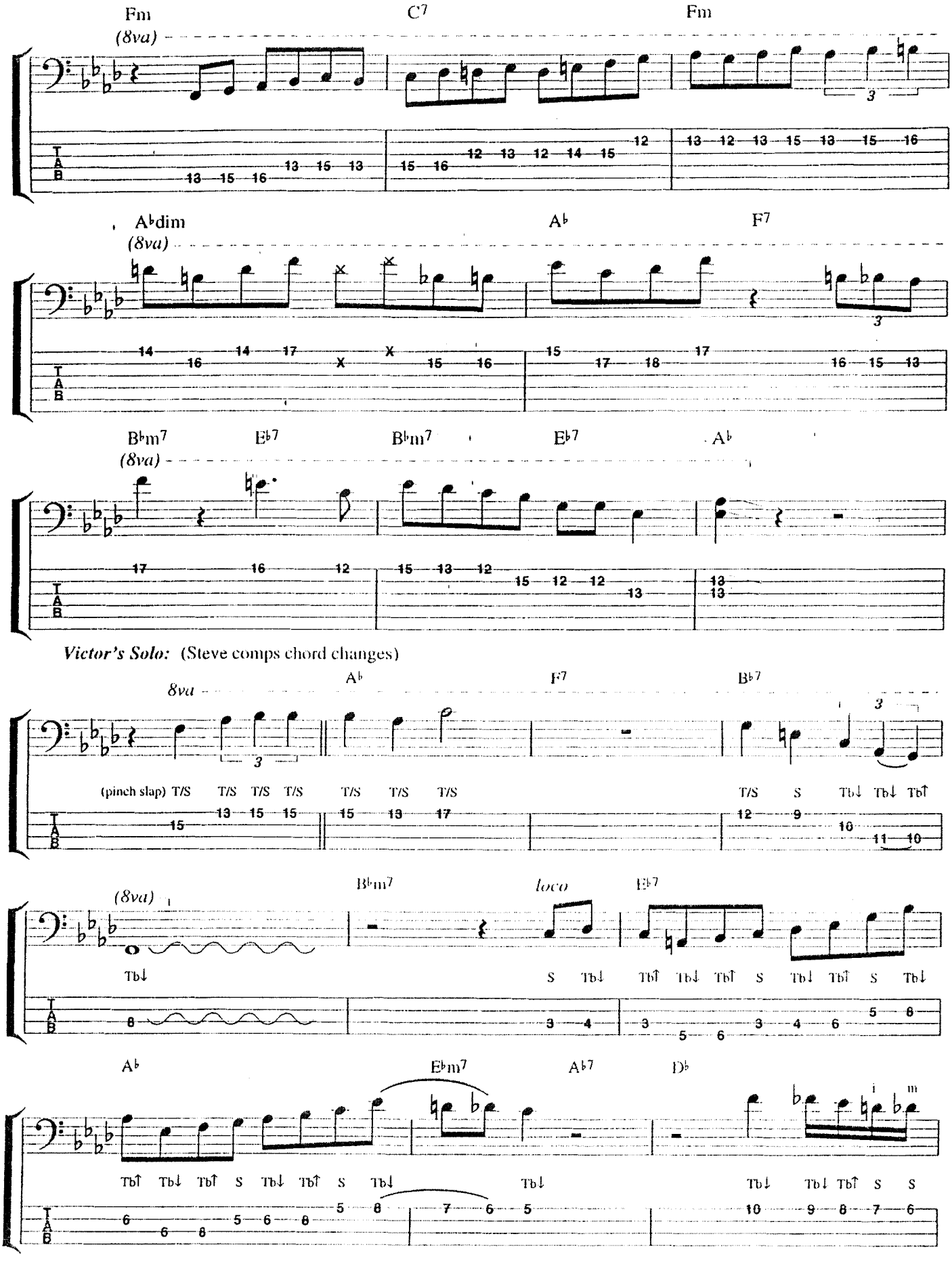
Steve's Solo:

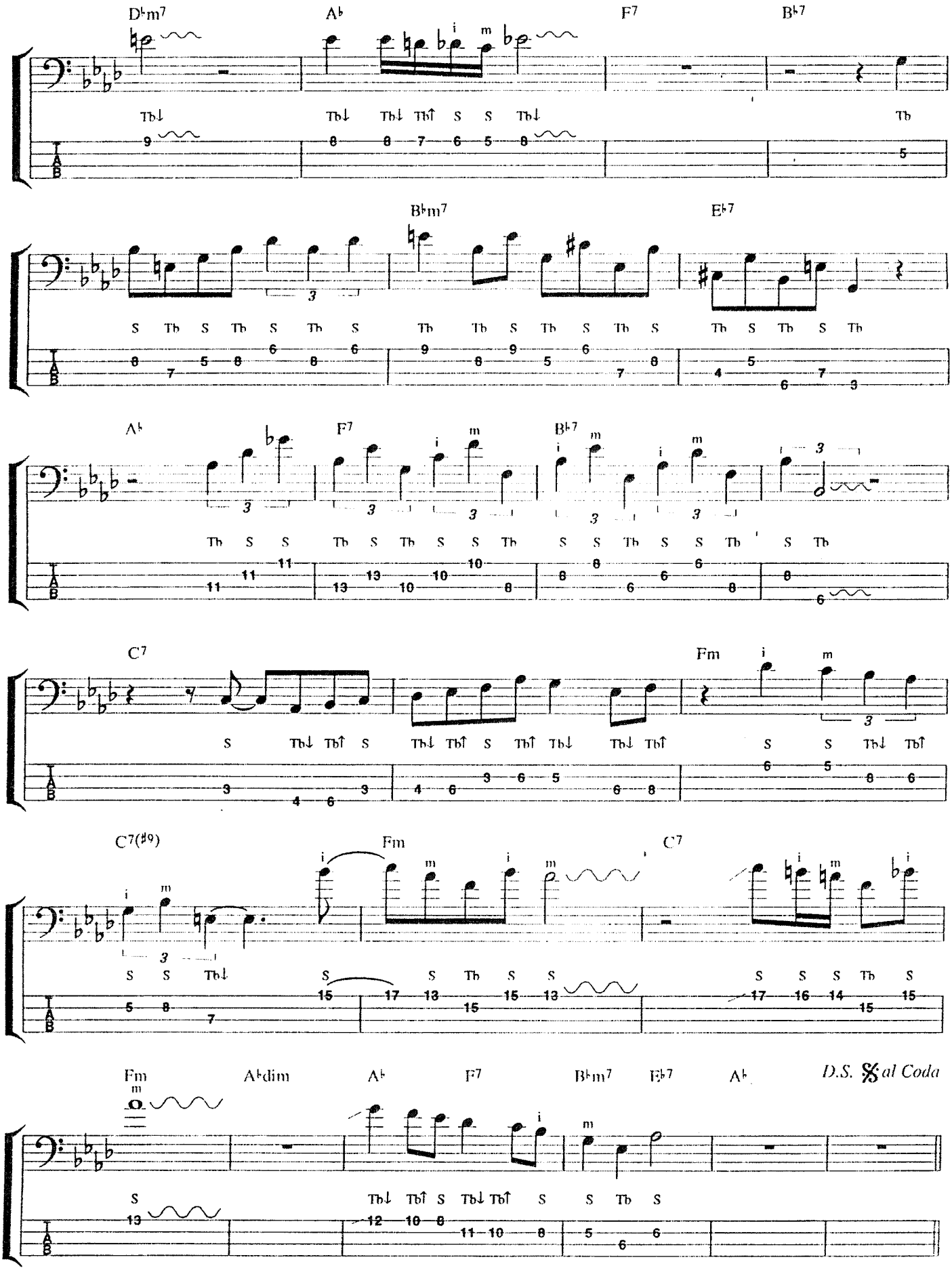


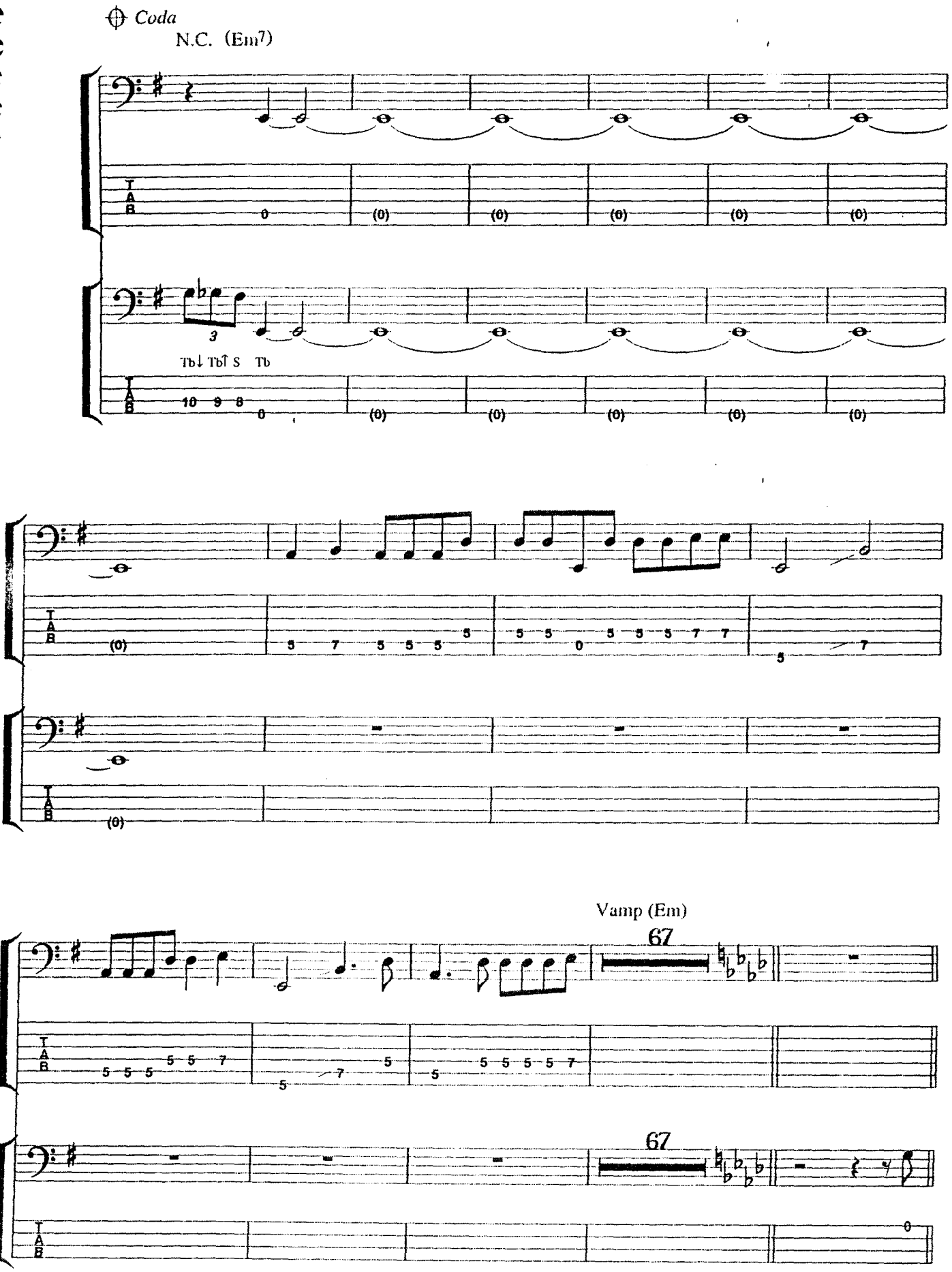
(Victor walks through changes)

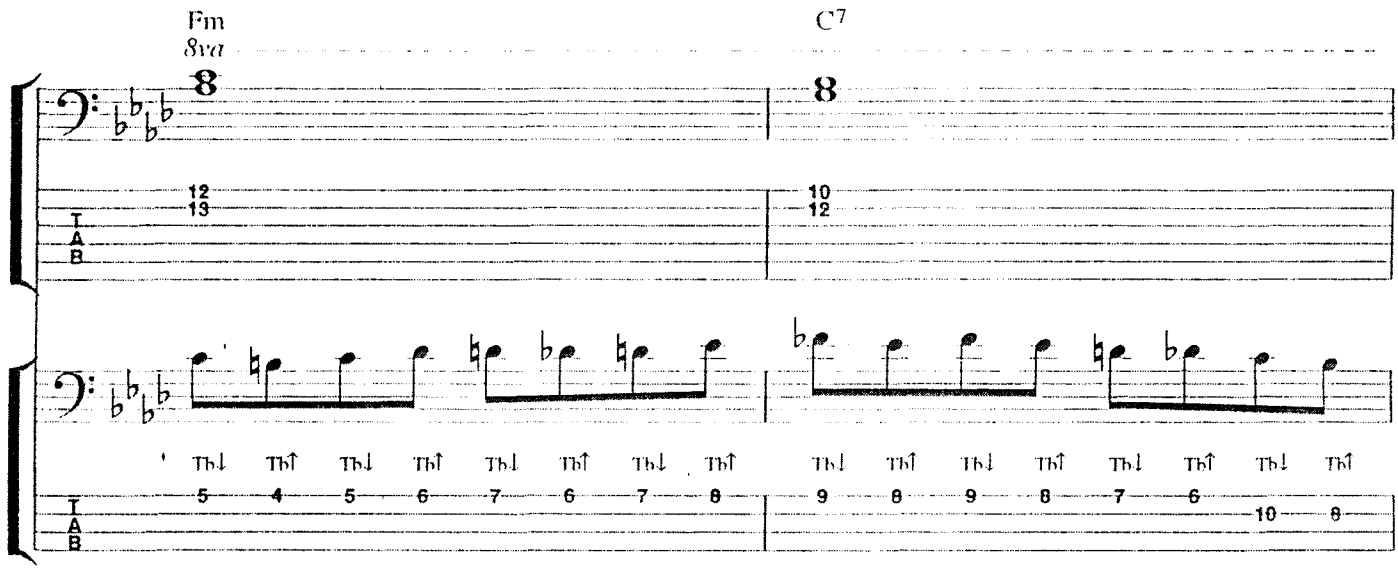


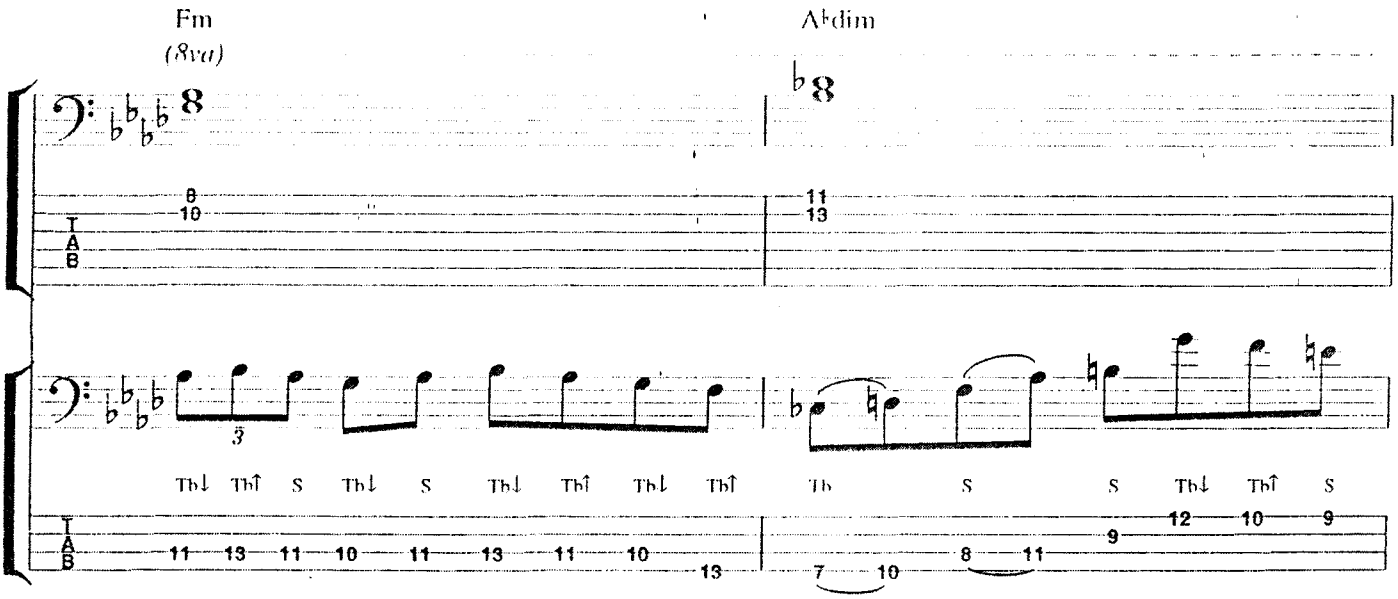

A♭
E♭m7
A♭7
D♭
(8va)
3
D♭m7
A♭
F7
B♭7
B♭m7
E♭7
A♭
F7
(b)
B♭7
C7
Fm
C7(♯9)

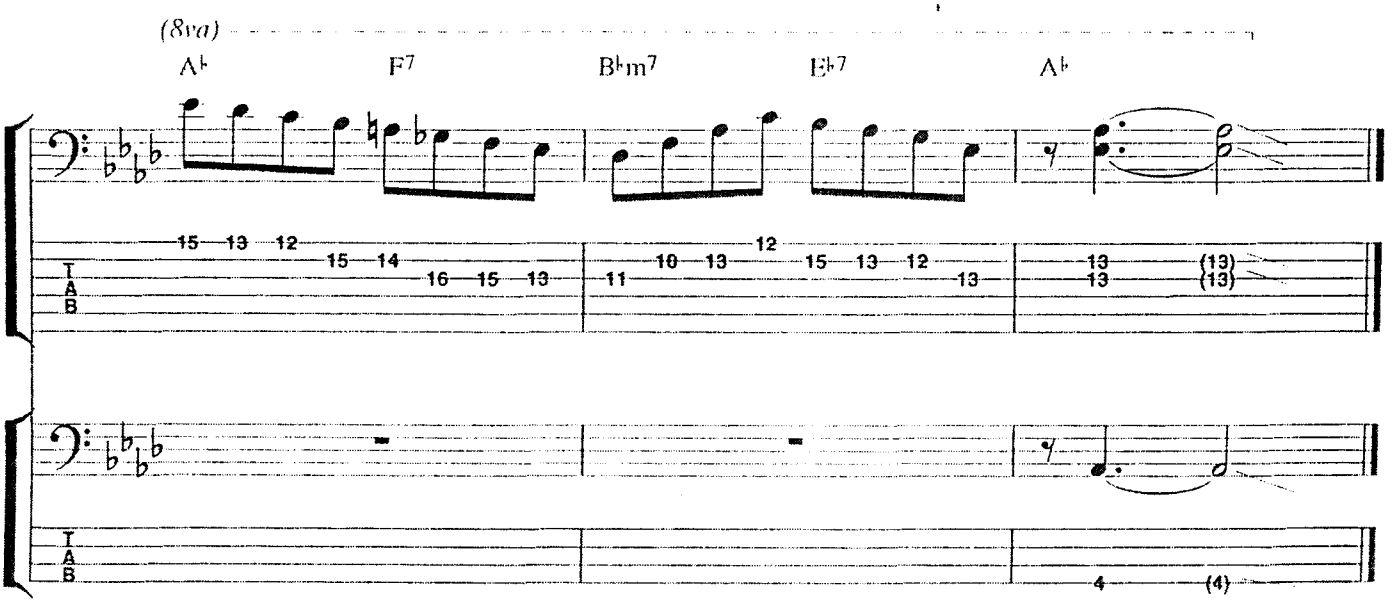

Fm
C7
Fm
(8va)
A♭dim
A♭
F7
(8va)
B♭m7
E♭7
B♭m7
E♭7
A♭
(8va)
Victor's Solo: (Steve comps chord changes)
8va
A♭
F7
B♭7
(pinch slap) T/S
T/S
S
Tb↓
Tb↑
(8va)
B♭m7
loca
E♭7
A♭
E♭m7
A♭7
D♭


D♭m7
A♭
F7
B♭7
B♭m7
E♭7
A♭
F7
B♭7
C7
Fm
C7(♯9)
Fm
C7
Fm
A♭dim
A♭
F7
B♭m7
E♭7
A♭
D.S. 𝄋 al Coda

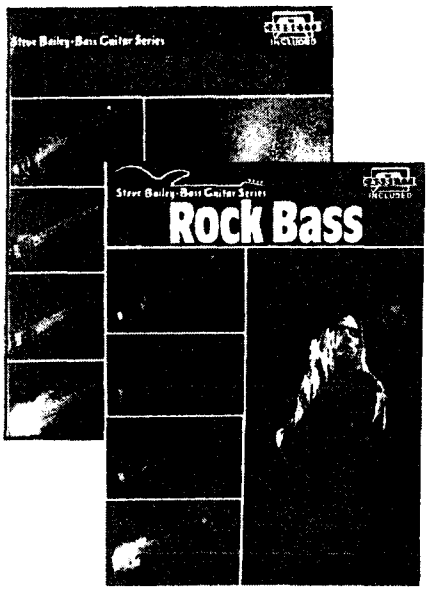

Coda
N.C. (Em7)
Tb↓ Tb↑ S Tb
Vamp (Em)
67
67


Fm
8va
C7


Fm
(8va)
A♭dim


(8va)
A♭
F7
B♭m7
E♭7
A♭

Steve Bailey



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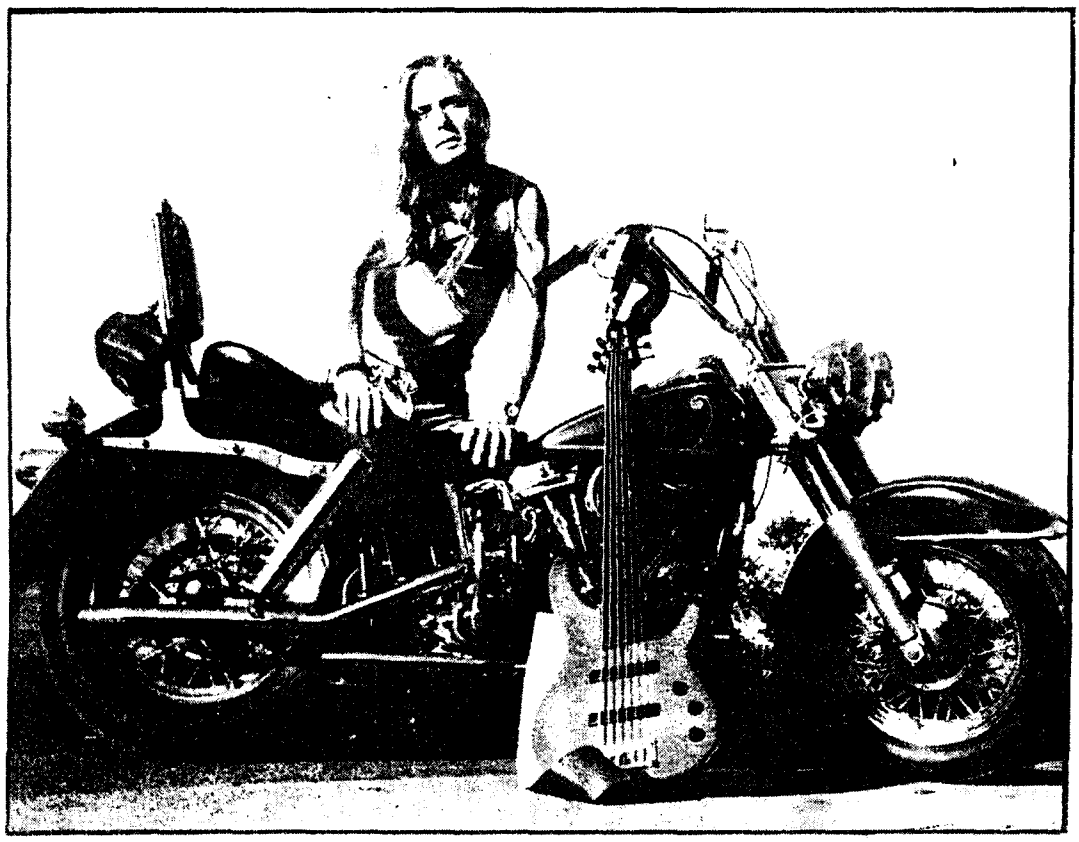

Steve Bailey has toured and performed with Paquito D'Rivera, Dizzy Gillespie, Ira Sullivan, Larry Carlton, The Rippingtons, David Benoit, T Lavitz, Kitaro and many others. Steve is a very versatile bassist, equally at home in jazz or heavy metal situations. He is a master of all basses — four, five, and six string, fretted and fretless, electric and upright.